

The People.

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ONE PENNY.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL MEETING AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, Evening.—At exactly half-past seven this evening the train conveying the King and Queen of Italy and their suite arrived at the station of the Southern Railway in Vienna. Every preparation had been made to give their Majesties a fitting reception. The meeting between the monarchs was most affectionate. The King and Emperor kissed each other on both cheeks, and then the latter, turning to Queen Margherita, respectfully kissed her Majesty's hand. King Humbert in the meantime greeted Prince Rudolph with equal warmth.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—To-day's review, in honour of the King of Italy, took place in presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Humbert, the Crown Prince Rudolph, the Austrian Archdukes, and Duke Louis of Bavaria. The Imperial and Royal party were enthusiastically greeted by the public both on their arrival and departure from the ground. As the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert were about to get into the saddle, two horses brought for the King, being accustomed to the Italian uniform, refused to stand still to be mounted. A third horse was then fetched, and his eyes had to be bandaged, his Majesty thus only succeeding in gaining his seat. The Emperor had previously offered King Humbert his own horse. The Emperor and Empress, and their royal guests, this evening attended a gala performance at the Opera. The house was filled in every part by a most distinguished company.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—At noon to-day the Emperor received first the Hungarian and then the Austrian Delegation. The Emperor, replying to the addresses said: "The expression of your faithful devotion and your warm congratulations on the marriage of my son have caused my paternal heart great satisfaction and afforded me sincere pleasure. Accept my cordial thanks. Since the close of the deliberations of the last Delegations, the difficulties which stood in the way of the execution of some points of the Berlin Treaty have been satisfactorily overcome, and European peace has thereby been more consolidated. This favourable result is due first and foremost to the sincere co-operation of the European Powers, whose efforts were directed towards obtaining an undisturbed settlement of affairs in the East. My Government regarded it as their most important duty to further and foster this co-operation, and were most effectively aided therein by the excellent relations of the Monarchy towards all the Powers, as well as by the generally prevalent desire for peace."

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The electoral returns received up to the present show that a Governmental majority will not be secured, and that both fractions of the Right have suffered losses. Of the 216 elections known, 59 have been won by the Conservatives, 9 by the Free Conservatives, 55 by the Centre Party, 15 by the National Liberals, 19 by the Secessionists, 15 by the Progressionists, 6 by the Party of the People, 4 by the Poles, and 10 by members of the Protestant and Particularist Parties. In 60 cases second ballots will be necessary. All the candidates of the Centre Party, as well as the advanced Liberals, have been re-elected. Herr Eugene Richter has been returned in two constituencies, and has elected to represent Hagen. In the fifth Berlin electoral district a second ballot will be necessary. The Socialists have lost two electoral districts which they had hitherto represented, and will have to contest seventeen second ballots; viz., ten against Progressist competitors, and the remainder against Conservative, Liberal, and Party of the People candidates. The Centre Party has gained about six seats. The Secessionists and Progressives have gained considerably, while the Free Conservatives are generally decimated, and their leaders, Herr von Karlowitz, von Varnbüler, and Count Frankenberg, have been defeated. Herr Carl Mayer, the leader of the Wurtemberg Party of the People, has been successful. Complete returns of the elections will not be known until Monday next. They will, however, only slightly modify the present results.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 29, Evening.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gambetta assumed the chair as Provisional President, and delivered a short address, in which he renewed the expression of his gratitude for the mark of honour conferred upon him. He said he should endeavour to prove worthy of the task with which he had been entrusted, adding that he did not misinterpret the character or the bearing of the political manifestation it had pleased the Chamber to make in electing him. M. Louis Blanc complained of not being allowed to speak at yesterday's sitting, and moved that the vote appointing M. Gambetta president should be annulled. M. Gambetta replied that the vote was perfectly regular and could not now be disputed. After some explanations from M. Guichard, who presided at yesterday's sitting, the matter was allowed to drop, and the Chamber proceeded with the verification of the elections. Only about 50 returns are objected to, and it is believed that the House will defer deciding upon them. It is believed that it will be possible to constitute the definitive bureau for the session at the beginning of next week.

TURKISH FINANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Porte intends devoting the proceeds of the consumption tax on Persian tobacco called Tumbeki, which yields about £1,000,000, towards supplying the deficiency of £1,200,000 in the amount required by the bondholders' delegates. It is probable that Mr. Bourke will agree to the sinking fund being applied to the four groups of debts in their chronological order, each receiving 1 per cent. successively.

EMPEROR EUGENIE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Empress Eugenie arrived here yesterday. Her Majesty will sleep to-night at the Chateau de la Muette.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Memorial Diplomatique to-day states, that in reply to Mr. Blaine's recent circular in reference to the Panama Canal, Lord Granville will propose to the Powers the dispatch of an identical note courteously rejecting the pretensions of the United States Government.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

CAPTURE OF KAIROUAN BY THE FRENCH. TUNIS, Oct. 27.—The 101st Regiment occupied the whole of the Dar-el-Bey, or City of the Palace, to-day. Several rooms on the basement will be used as a prison for Tunisian political offenders. Some of the chief men of Tunis and Tabouak have made an effectual effort to

obtain the removal of the two heads still exposed on the French railway.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A telegram from Tunis to-day's date confirms the news of the death of Ali Ben Amar, chief of the Tunisian insurgents, and represents the latter as in a very demoralised condition. The French military authorities have decided to defray the cost of maintaining the Tunisian forces. General Ferganet's column arrived at Enchir Biba on the 24th inst., and was expected to reach Oued et Hatet on the following day.

TUNIS, Oct. 29.—The International Commission of inquiry into the circumstances attending the occupation of Sfax by the French has been dissolved in consequence of the refusal of the President to hear evidence incriminating French soldiers in the acts of pillage committed at that place. General Saissier's column has reached Kairouan without encountering any further resistance from the insurgents.

MR. GLADSTONE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—There is no foundation for the statement published here on the 26th inst. that the Austrian Red Book just issued contained a series of despatches relative to the condemnation of Austrian policy expressed by Mr. Gladstone in his speeches during the Midlothian campaign.

THREATENED WATER FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The supply of water in this city continues to diminish. At Boston also the supply is running short. A despatch from Hannibal (Missouri), announces that another disastrous break in the level near that place occurred yesterday, the damage from which is estimated at 500,000 dollars.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

PRETORIA, Oct. 28.—The ratification by the Transvaal Volksraad of the Convention with England is accompanied by a resolution of considerable length adopted by that assembly, expressing great dissatisfaction with the terms of the Convention, but declaring that the Volksraad had consented to its ratification in order to avoid bloodshed, and for the common welfare of South Africa. The document further requests the Boer Government to communicate the resolution to all friendly powers.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day commenced the debate on the address in reply to the royal speech. Senor Pidal moved an amendment censuring the Government for not having entered an energetic protest against the disturbances which occurred in Rome on the removal of the remains of Pius IX. He maintained that the Pope was now a prisoner in the Vatican. Senor Armijo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, explained the action of the Government in relation to the incident referred to. The authors of the disturbances had, said the Minister, been punished. It was impossible for the Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Italy. The amendment was subsequently rejected by 204 votes to 28.

FATHER SHEEHY AND MR. HEALY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Irish World announces that Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy will leave France for New York to-day.

ICE IN THE NEVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—Ice flowed yesterday into the Neva from the Ladoga Lake, necessitating a suspension of the steamboat service. All the canals are frozen over.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Meeting of Magistrates.

In pursuance of a requisition, Lord Bandon, Custos Rotulorum for County Cork, convened a meeting of magistrates yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to support the Government in maintaining law and order in the country. There was a very large attendance. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That we highly approve of the action of the Government for the protection of life and property in this country; and we pledge ourselves, both individually and collectively, to give them our best support in their efforts to enforce the existing laws." "That while we offer no opinion as to the justice or necessity of the Land Act of the late session, we pledge ourselves, now that it has become law, as far as our influence extends, to carry out its provisions with fairness and good faith." "That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary of Ireland."

Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., has announced his intention of retiring from the Dublin corporation.

Arrest of an Army Officer.

Captain Dugmore, of Broughall Castle, Frankford, King's County, and late of the 64th Regiment, was arrested yesterday evening on a warrant under the Coercion Act. He was hon. sec. of the Frankford Branch of the Land League, and recently exhibited much sympathy with the King's County suspects. Captain Dugmore, who is an Englishman by birth, contested the Borough of Portlaurton in the Home Rule interest at the last general election.

Letter from Mr. Parnell.

The following letter from Mr. Parnell was published in yesterday's Freeman's Journal:—

Dear Sir,—I have noticed that a proposition has been made in some parts of the country to form a "Tenant Defence Association" with a view of resisting the operation of the Irish National Land League, and I take this, probably the last opportunity I shall have, of putting our friends throughout Ireland in possession of the reasons why we are so strongly opposed to the formation of such associations. Freedom of speech and the right of combination have been forbidden by the Government; and the proposed associations would not be tolerated by Mr. Gladstone only so long as they appeared disposed to carry out his views, and to do so far as they appeared likely to attempt to undo the work which the Irish Land League has done during the last two years. It is the present intention to say that it is only the name of the League which has been proclaimed. It is its spirit and its principles which have been really aimed at, and no other organisation will be tolerated by our rulers for an instant unless it promises to be of a reactionary and Whiggish nature, willing to assist the Government in their attempts to repress, mislead, and demoralise the Irish tenant farmers. Michael Davitt opposed me when two years since I suggested that for the sake of harmony the title "Tenant Farmers' Defence Association" should be added to that of the Land League, and I have lived to recognize the wisdom of his judgment. We call, therefore, upon our friends who are true to the principles of Davitt and the League to discourage the formation of these reactionary associations, and have nothing to do with them. Permit me to express, in conclusion, the unanimous feeling of every man in this goal, that they are willing to remain here for any number of months or years that may be necessary. Yours truly, CHAS. S. PARNELL.

Firing upon the People.

A force of constabulary were yesterday engaged at Rosport, Mayo, serving process summonses, when they were opposed by a large crowd of people, who pelted them with stones, injuring several of the men. The police fired upon the mob, wounding a woman, and eventually succeeded in arresting sixteen of the ringleaders. Considerable excitement prevails in the district. Mr. Henn, R.M., accompanied by a number of policemen, left Ballina yesterday morning and proceeded to the property of Mr. Henry Lyons, at Cloona, near Killashee, in order to protect the sheriff's officer in making a distress on a tenant owing five years' rent, but

on arriving there they found that the cattle and stock had been driven off.

Help for the Boycotted.

At Parsonstown yesterday afternoon a large meeting, composed of landlords, tenant farmers, and shopkeepers, was held under the presidency of the Earl of Rosse, and amongst others present were the Earl of Huntingdon, Colonel Bernard, her Majesty's Lieutenant of King's County, &c. A resolution was passed pressing for a defence association, and the landowners agreed to tax themselves to form a fund for the relief of the Boycotted persons, and to support the Government in its present action in suppressing the Land League. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and separated with cheers for the Queen.

Release of a Suspect.

Mr. Ferguson, Secretary of the Garrison Land League, who was arrested on the charge of having treasonable papers in his possession, has been liberated on bail.

Removal of Suspects.

It is expected that Mr. Parnell and a number of the other imprisoned suspects, in all about forty, will arrive at Armagh Gaol at an early date. The cells have been prepared for their reception.

Orange Demonstration.

Yesterday afternoon the Countess of Annesley laid the foundation stone of a new Orange Hall at Castlewellan, on the property of Lord Annesley. There was a large number of Orangemen present, and the proceedings passed off quietly.

Representation of County Derry.

M. J. S. Brown, a Belfast merchant, and an advanced Liberal in politics, is mentioned as a candidate in the event of a vacancy occurring in County Derry.

Discovery of Dynamite.

A parcel containing over nine pounds of dynamite was on Thursday night seized by the guard of an express train on its way from Dublin to Drogheda. His attention had been called to it by a passenger, who saw it in the possession of a person travelling by the same train. On the train arriving at Drogheda, the reputed owner of the dynamite denied all knowledge of it, and he appears to have been allowed to depart.

Fund for Dr. Kenny.

A fund has been opened for the purpose of expressing substantial sympathy with Dr. Kenny on account of his dismissal by the Local Government Board. The subscription list is headed by Archbishop Croke, who contributes £20.

There is a growing desire on the part of the tenants throughout the counties Cork and Waterford, to apply to the Commission to have their rents fixed. In county Waterford alone, about one thousand tenants have already lodged their claims through the local solicitors. The Archbishop of Dublin presided on Friday at a meeting convened for the purpose of forming an association for the relief of widows and unmarried ladies who have been reduced to distress through the non-payment of the rent of land in Ireland upon which they are dependent.

It is stated that all the Ladies' Land Leagues throughout Ireland are to be suppressed at once, whether carried on under their ordinary title or as "children's" branches.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Lord Hartington and his Constituents.

It is officially arranged that the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Grafton will address their constituents at the end of November. One meeting will be held at Blackburn, and the other at Nelson. His lordship's engagements do not admit of more meetings.

Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone left Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby, yesterday afternoon for Hawarden. He arrived at Edgely Station a few minutes after one o'clock in an open carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Helen Gladstone. Although the greatest secrecy had been observed as to the hour of his departure, the fact of his arrival at Edgely had somehow leaked out, and there was a pretty large crowd at the station, who greeted the right hon. gentleman with a cheer. As the train moved off the Premier was loudly cheered.

Lord Selborne.

Lord Selborne is now considered quite convalescent. He has not, however, yet left the house. He requires further rest, and will not, therefore, resume his duties for some little time.

The late Mr. W. N. Massey, M.P.

The funeral of the late Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P. for Tiverton, took place yesterday at Kensal-green Cemetery. The chief mourners were the son of the deceased, Mr. Charles C. Massey, his son-in-law, Colonel Huddleston, and his wife's brother, Mr. E. Grant, Lord Dorchester, Sir John Heath Amory, M.D., the Hon. Henry Orde Poynter, and representatives of the National Bank and St. John's Hospital, the Rev. Reginald Bigg Withers, Captain Bigg Withers, Mr. Pigott Carlton, Lord Monck, and Mr. W. N. Taylor. The funeral service was read by the Rev. T. G. Clarke, Vicar of Oldham, Hants.

Lord G. Hamilton at Shrewsbury.

Speaking at a meeting of the South Shropshire Conservative Association at Shrewsbury yesterday Lord George Hamilton contended that the first duty of the Government was the maintenance of law at home and honour of the country abroad, and that the present Government had failed in these elementary duties. They were told that the policy of the Government was based upon passive morality principles. The result was that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster had to be protected. Comparing Sir W. Harcourt's speech at Glasgow with his last at Liverpool, his lordship said, the right hon. gentleman had made an abrupt transition from talking nonsense to practising sense. Mr. Chamberlain's speech could be summed up that whereas cant, humbug, and false sentiments were good for catching votes, they were sorry things to govern an Empire. What Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt told them of the Land League now, Lord Beaconsfield told them eighteen months ago. He did not agree with all that Fair Traders said, but believed there was more in their arguments than opponents admitted.

Sir William Harcourt at Cokermouth.

Sir William Harcourt visited Cokermouth yesterday to open an Industrial School for the county. In inaugurating the school he said:—"In dealing with juvenile offenders they should operate upon the parents. One great defect in the reformatory and industrial system was that they had not found out how to effectually make the parents pay. Society which took care of the child the parent had neglected should make the parent pay for that care and guard against the dangers to which otherwise these institutions were open. It was also well to make the parent responsible for the offences which his child had committed, and to bind over the parent for the good conduct of the child. They also wanted correctional schools to which children could be sent for a short time."

and in the treatment of juvenile cases there should be the personal superintendence and sympathy which could alone insure success.

Funeral of Dr. Mellor.

The remains of Dr. Mellor, the eminent Congregational minister were interred yesterday in the General Cemetery, at Wakefield. A solemn service was held in Square Church, conducted by the Rev. Robert Dawson, B.A., of London (Dr. Mellor's brother-in-law), and the funeral, which was a public one, was of an imposing character, representatives of religious and other societies being present from nearly all parts of the country. The Mayor and Corporation of Halifax, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, M.P., were among those present.

Conservatism in Bucks.

A large meeting was held in the Town Hall, Buckingham, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a branch of the Bucks Conservative Association in the Buckingham polling district. The Hon. T. F. Fremantle, M.P., presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Major Morgan, Major Small, the Hon. Percy Barrington, Captain Dayrell, the Mayor of Buckingham, and many of the leading persons of the neighbourhood. Letters of apology for absence having been read from Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, M.P., and Captain Puley Fitzgerald, Mr. Wollaston Fry addressed the meeting on the advantages of the formation of the branch, and the Hon. Percy Barrington moved the resolution, that the branch be formed, which was seconded by Mr. Greaves, and carried with applause. Lieut.-Colonel Morgan was elected president, and the other officers were also appointed. Speeches condemning the policy of the Government were made, and heartily applauded.

Tunnel under the Mersey.

The Mayor of Birkenhead yesterday inaugurated the works of the Mersey Tunnel Railway on the Cheshire side in the presence of the corporation. The party thence proceeded to Liverpool, where the mayor of that city similarly officiated at the Liverpool end of the tunnel. A luncheon at the Adelphi Hotel followed. The ceremony comprised the starting of the new engines for constructing the tunnel under the Mersey.

Chatham Dockyard.

Some unpleasantness has arisen between the heads of the Constructive and Engineering Departments at Chatham Dockyard which seriously interferes with the harmonious working of those establishments. The matter has been referred to the Admiralty, who, in a recent similar case which occurred at Portsmouth yard, placed the Chief Constructor on compulsory retirement.

Demonstration of Cleveland Miners.

A demonstration of Cleveland miners was held yesterday afternoon at Brotton, Mr. Tain, of the Miners' Association, presiding. Resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the action of the Ironmasters in reducing the make of pig-iron 12½ per cent. proves that the supply exceeds the demand, and that the time has arrived when the out-put of ironstone per man ought to be permanently reduced. They therefore called upon the men of Cleveland to commence at an early date to work only six hours per shift instead of eight, as at present.

The Use of Gunpowder in Mines.

Another meeting of the associated and non-associated coal owners of Monmouthshire and South Wales, who are taking measures in reference to the Home Secretary's circular advising restriction in the use of gunpowder in mines, was held yesterday at Cardiff, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Mining Association of Great Britain.

Death from Hydrophobia.

Arthur Torr, a porter at Leek Workhouse, was bitten five weeks ago by a pet dog, which died three days afterwards. On Monday last Torr felt strange pains, and on Thursday the worst symptoms of hydrophobia were manifest. His agony became terrible, and he died on Friday night.

Extraordinary Elopement.

A young gentleman, at one time a large landowner in the Fylde of Lancashire, who has recently passed through the Bankruptcy Court in London, and who is widely known as having appeared before the justices for certain wild freaks, has just eloped with a Blackpool barmaid. He and his wife have been staying at an inn near the hall his ancestors occupied, and he has frequently gone to Blackpool. The couple are said to be in Paris.

THE POPE AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

A private letter from Rome states that several of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops recently wrote to the Vatican asking for instructions as to what course they ought to pursue with regard to certain members of their clergy who were taking part in the "no rent" cry of the Land League. The reply to these letters was dictated by Leo XIII. himself, and was to the effect that His Holiness left everything to the well-known discretion and judgment of the Irish Episcopacy. The church, so said the letter, could never countenance opinions so utterly opposed to every maxim of right and wrong, and so entirely revolutionary in principle. At the same time, the bishops ought to bear in mind the well-known saying of St. Francis Xavier, that "many more flies were caught with a spoonful of honey than with a barrel full of vinegar."

MR. MORTON'S BENEFIT.—A "grand combination of theatrical managers and artists" have volunteered their services, and will "positively appear" at a benefit for Mr. Charles Morton, to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre on Friday next. There is to be a day and an evening performance. In the former Haverly's Minstrels, Lionel Brough, Harry Paulson, Fanny Leslie, Billy Kerands, and other notables of the stage take part. At the latter Kate Santley, the Girards, Emily Soldene, Connie Gilchrist, Charles Wyndham, and M. Marius will figure in the huge constellation of stars who have promised to appear. The particulars of this monster entertainment will be found in our advertising columns.

STARVING A CHILD.—On Saturday, Dr. Diplock, coroner for West Middlesex, concluded an inquiry at the Green Man Inn, Hutton, near Bedford, as to the death of George Knowles, aged seven months, whose mother, Mary Knowles, is now in custody for causing its death. The mother, it was stated, had only gone to bed sober twice since the death of the child, and was then under the influence of drink. Dr. Lundy said he had no hesitation in saying that death arose from exhaustion, consequent upon the want of food.—Kenia Kilaly, one of the mother's neighbours, said she had seen the deceased lying in the cold yard with nothing but its nightdress on.—The jury returned a verdict of "Man-slaughter."

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts have commenced this year with more than their usual degree of interest in the way of novelty. At the opening concert Mr. Manna introduced some ballet airs from Gounod's new opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora," which I believe to be the first excerpt from this work yet heard in England. Last week the programme was replete with attractions, including as it did Berlioz's *Symphonic Fantastique*, "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste," the overtures to "Ruy Blas" and "Tannhäuser," and a new overture by F. H. Cowen, entitled "Niagara." The latter is a characteristic composition, scored with all the facility and taste Mr. Cowen is wont to display, and reflecting very vividly the impression that was made upon him by his visit to the famous Falls. It was admirably played by Mr. Manna's orchestra, which gave a splendid rendering of the Berlioz symphony, a work that had only once before been heard in London in its entirety. The symphony that forms a sequel to it, "Le Retour à la Vie," was to be performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, for the first time in this country.

If proper arrangements be made, there seems every reason why a permanent Musical Festival at Huddersfield should prosper. That which has just been held in connection with the opening of the new Town Hall has been an unexceptionable success. Important works have been given, first-rate artists have assisted, and the choir has displayed pure Yorkshire excellence and proficiency. Huddersfield is a large and wealthy town, and there is no reason why it should not evince the same musical enthusiasm once, say in three years, as it has proved to possess this week. Bristol and Leeds have done the same thing with conspicuous success, and I shall quite expect to see Huddersfield follow suit.

The unusually stormy weather of October has not been doing much good to the operatic enterprise of Mr. Samuel Hayes at the Lyceum Theatre. And yet the houses, I hear, are anything but bad. There is evidently a public in the metropolis that will brave any sort of inconvenience to hear an efficient performance of opera, whether in Italian, English, French, or, for the matter of that, Japanese; indeed, the latter might turn out an attraction worth thinking about. Certainly there is a great deal in knowing that one will be comfortable inside a theatre when one gets there, and the Lyceum is now all that can be desired in this respect. Mr. Hayes has changed his conductors, and Signor Tito Mattei, with Signor Samuelli as his assistant, now fulfils a post which he held in the same theatre over a dozen years ago. Mdlle. Marimon, Madame Rose Hersée, and Signor Padilla, still remain the bright particular stars of the company, the latter acquisitions having strengthened it in an especial degree. "A charming performance of "La Fuglia del Reggimento" was added to the repertory last Saturday, and gave Mdlle. Marimon an opportunity of showcasing in one of her very best roles. Now that the part of Maria is discarded by the *divas* of the lyric stage, it has no more delightful exponent than Mdlle. Marimon, who sings Donizetti's music with rare skill, and acts the *viandante* with admirable vivacity and piquancy of style. She is capably supported by Signor Ponsard as Sulpizio, Signor Vizzani as Tonio, and Mdlle. Sonno, Signor Gonnelt and Signor Grazi, in the minor characters. Underlined for production at the Lyceum are "Marta-tana" and "Crown Diamonds." These are operas that should draw large audiences. Mr. Hayes has been pinning his faith a little too strongly to "Il Trovatore" and the like.

A great crowd filled St. James's Hall on Monday night to see Herr Richter conduct and to inaugurate the London concert season. Barely, if ever, has the latter event been signalled by a performance of such interest and merit. The programme was a most delightful one, the most eclectic of modern times, and the Viennese concert was in his happiest mood, which means that the Richter orchestra was heard at its best. It would be an act of supererogation, after all that has been written in praise of this *facile princeps* of his art, for me to dwell upon the gifts of Herr Richter as an orchestral conductor. He is a man of deeds, and those deeds speak for themselves. No other conductor of whom we know would have come into an all but strange city and have converted comparatively raw material—for his hand there was no doubt—into a really little better—into a magnificent body of orchestral players. The proof of what a conductor and men have achieved together was sufficiently demonstrated the other night in Beethoven's "Choral Symphony." Suffice it if I say that a more superb rendering was never heard.

The hero of the concert, as executant and composer, was Eugène d'Albert, the youthful student whose talent and capacity will alone be sufficient to rescue from oblivion the South Kensington Training School, to which that respectable institution takes it into its mind to devote. I have said talent; the word expresses too little. After hearing the pianoforte concerto, a major from the pen of this young fellow of sixteen, played by himself, with consummate facility and mastery of the keyboard, for critics can hesitate to ascribe to him the term "genius." The peculiar characteristic of this work lies in the fact that it is the first composition of any importance that Mr. d'Albert has written, and yet it betrays, not the modest, imitative effort of youth, but the bold, individual hand of an experienced composer. It is vastly to Herr Richter's credit that he has been the means of presenting this remarkable work to an English as he will later on to a Viennese—audience, and henceforth his name will be indelibly associated with that of the young native musician whose career is beginning with such brilliant promise. There is little need to record that Mr. D'Albert was accorded an enthusiastic ovation at the close of the concerto, which will doubtless soon be heard again. The only other item in the programme calling for mention was a set of six songs by Berlioz, entitled "Nuits d'été," given here for the first time.

It is pleasant to see that the Corporation of London maintain in an unabated measure their new-born anxiety for the fostering of music in the city. They have just voted another £150 to meet the expense of two concerts to be given by the Guildhall Orchestral Society, one to take place at the Mansion House on November 5th, and the other at the Guildhall on December 17th. At the latter the "Messiah" is to be performed, with the assistance of the choir of the Guildhall School of Music, an institution that continues to grow and prosper with marvellous celerity. Mr. Weist Hill will, of course, conduct at these concerts.

Mr. Walter Baché will give a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall next Tuesday afternoon. The programme will naturally consist largely of compositions by Liszt, including the "Mephisto-Waltzer" and the "Rhapsodie Hongroise" (No. 13). Mr. Baché will also attack the renowned Beethoven sonata, Op. 106.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden will come to a conclusion on Saturday next. They have been going uninterruptedly since August 6th, and, on the whole, have met with very fair patronage. The addition of the Floral Hall to the *locale* of the concerts as a lounge and smoking room has been a decided attraction, and, as a natural result, the crush in the promenade has not been so great as usual. But whilst the comfort of a large section of visitors has thus been studied, it cannot be claimed that for the present management that an artistic success comparable with that of previous years has been accomplished. Indeed, the programmes as a rule have been far below the average that was reached when Arditi, Sullivan, or Cowell wielded the baton at the Promenade Concerts, while the performances have been decidedly unequal in quality. Mr. Gwynllyn Crowe is doubtless a good conductor of his class, but he is obviously unequal to the task of training a first-rate orchestra and directing works of a symphonic or classical order. To do this requires either special experience or the natural gift, and Mr. Crowe lacks both. Moreover, he has been much too fond of playing his own valses. Night after night the same pieces of dance music have been put into the programme, all from the same pen until they must have been heard, by regular frequenters of the concerts, *ad nauseam*. Mr. Crowe must have forgotten that the public often applauds these compositions simply out of sheer sympathy for the author, especially when he happens to be present.

On the other hand, by his consistent support of English talent, Mr. Crowe has earned unqualified praise. He has only made a mistake in undertaking to manage the entire enterprise, as well as conduct the performances. This was surely more than one man's work, as Mr. Crowe discovered to his cost, when he found himself too worried and unwell to conduct on Wednesday night. If he takes Covent Garden for another promenade concert season he will do well to engage a first-rate manager, and keep his own compositions out of the programme.

THE THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

In consequence of the withdrawal from the Royalty of the version of "Les Demoiselles de Montfermeil," produced under the title of "Out of the Hunt," the management of that theatre has adopted a curiously varied performance. Having upon its staff three actors of reputation and position, it has, instead of exhibiting them all in one work, allowed each of them to appear in a part which, in his own judgment, is best suited to his abilities. Mr. J. G. Taylor thus appears in a two-act drama, adapted by himself, and named "For Life," Miss Lydia Thompson continues her singularly fine representation of the heroine in Tom Taylor's comediette "Nino Points of the Law," and Mr. Anson revives, with an altered title and with the omission of some musical accessories, a whimsicality in which, a couple of years ago, he appeared at the Haymarket.

To deal first with the new drama. The origin of "For Life" is said to be supplied by a story in one of the magazines. As I have not read the tale in question, I am unable to note the amount of indebtedness. There is, however, nothing so novel in the idea upon which the play rests that it is necessary to seek a special source of obligation. So far back as the memory of most playgoers extends, a wife who has kept concealed from her husband a love affair and has been persecuted by an old lover anxious to do justice she has written him, is a familiar character in domestic fiction. The idea which has been done duty in scores of dramas re-appears again and proves even more serviceable. It is true that in this case matters are a little more serious than they ordinarily appear, and that what seems likely to prove a murder, is committed in the presence of the audience. Furnished with a forged certificate of marriage, the villain, Reginald Carlyle, comes upon the heroine and persuades her she is married to him. She has, in fact, eloped with him as far as the gates of the convent in which she was confined, and has there swooned for a period long enough to render just conceivable in any country except France that she has been married while unconscious. That this scheme of *chantage* or extortion does not succeed is due to the interference of a certain Jonas Bethell, a man who had once been a valet of the hero, and received some ill-treatment at his hands, and who, after quitting his service, has succeeded in obtaining a knowledge of his schemes, and has revealed them to the husband of his intended victim. A good deal of mystery and melodramatic business results from these complications. People hide up chimney pots and pass through windows, and a large amount of foolery is committed in the sight of the audience. The play thus obtained, though extravagant, is none the less sympathetic. A chief fault in it is that the characters are a little unsuited, so far as their social status is concerned, to the action. Why the husband of the heroine is made a hairdresser is not very clear. He does not look like one, nor has the heroine the appearance of a hairdresser's wife. There is moreover far too much peeping and spying, a resource that should always be sparingly employed. Rarely indeed is it that any one can peep through a window at an action without attracting the attention of some one concerned in it.

What appears to have chiefly recommended to Mr. Taylor this subject is the character he himself plays. As James Bethell, a gentleman who adopts a clerical idea, has words of forgiveness on his lips and cherishes in his heart the wildest hopes of vengeance, Mr. Taylor has a part in which his remarkable gifts are seen to high advantage. His make-up was admirable, and his appearance, before he spoke, was unrecognisable. The slowness and meanness of the man were well shown, and the ferocity which underlay his cowardice was finely indicated. It is long since Mr. Taylor has been seen in a part showing so well the favourable side of his powers. The female characters, well as the production of a part waiting-maid, briskly presented by Miss Lottie Venne, were also well supported. Mr. Eversill played well as the husband, John Scotchell, though his performance that character may not compare with that he gave of Joseph Ironsides, in "Nine Points of the Law," which was a superb piece of acting. Mr. Kostney was an unconventional villain. Mr. Charles Glenney acted with much spirit and ease as a juvenile character. "For Life" was a success, and all concerned in its production were loudly summoned.

Under the title of "The Musical Marionettes," a whimsicality by Messrs. Robert Reece and J. F. McArde, was produced on Oct. 6th, 1876, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool. On the 16th of June, 1879, the piece, shorn of a part of its title, and announced as "The Marionettes," was produced at the Haymarket. Then under the management of Mr. John S. Clarke. Once more the same piece has been reconstructed, and it now appears at the Royalty under the title of "Puppets." The idea on which the farce rests is ingenious, and the execution is whimsical. A travelling showman, who has undertaken to give a performance of life-sized marionettes in a ladies school, finds himself unable to keep his engagement in consequence of the destruction of two of his figures. A captain and his servant, who, with amative intentions, seek to penetrate into the school, undertake to personate the missing figures. The offer is accepted, and the two droll-looking dolls are introduced. Laughter more frank and sincere than was elicited by the performance of Mr. Anson as the female marionette, has seldom been heard in a theatre. The play is written with much vivacity, and the comic business is really clever. With so much drollery does Mr. Anson charge, however, the part he takes, that the effect is overpowering. Mr. Rodney as the captain and Mr. Everill as the theatrical manager also play well. In this case, however, as in the previous piece, the female characters, with one or two exceptions, were left in the hands of those who had little to recommend them but good looks. All difficulties were, however, combated, and the performance was thoroughly amusing. A stronger programme is, however, required at the theatre, and such, we are told, is in preparation.

HAYMARKET.

A new and original poetical and historical play, in four acts, by Mr. Walter S. Raleigh, entitled, "Queen and Cardinal," has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, which house has now passed for a short season into the hands of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. The central character, that of Anne Boleyn, is played by Mrs. Siddons, and a strong and numerous company has been assembled for the purpose of affording adequate exposition. Scenery of the most effective kind is provided, and the dresses, which are of the costliest and most tasteful kind, are designed by the best authorities, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield in the case of the heroine, and by Mr. E. W. Godwin in that of the remaining characters. Nothing, in short, that spirited and lavish expenditure can secure is wanting, and the whole as an historical pageant has both interest and value. So unfortunate, however, are the conditions under which the poetical drama is presented in England the result of the experiment is very far from successful.

We have passed away from the time in which the public was content to watch a fire-act tragedy concerning the fortunes of "the great hottes." Enamoured as it seems of its own not too attractive lineaments, the age resents any attempt to present it any other picture than its own mirrored semblance or such buffooneries as shall make it laugh. No school of high or severe acting exists, and the youths who are able to walk through a modern comedy with a cigar in their mouths or with their hands in their pockets are unable to present the warriors of a turbulent court, in which a languid assumption of indifference was an unheard of as an imbecile affectation of aestheticism.

Discouraged by the apathy with regard to the imaginative drama everywhere apparent, our great poets have made no serious attempt to elevate the art, and the

term poetic drama is now seldom used except with a covert sneer.

This state of affairs will not be altered by the appearance of "Queen and Cardinal." Mr. Raleigh's avowed motive is "to attempt to resuscitate Anne Boleyn's acceptance of the King's addresses and subsequent disgrace with her undoubted love for Percy Hotspur and her many indisputable excellencies of character."

A facile versifier, Mr. Raleigh supplies a species of blank verse rendering of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Windser Castle," which is juvenile as regards construction and deficient in true dramatic grip. From the moment when Anne Boleyn determines to accept the crown proffered her by Henry to that where she marches to execution the career of the ill-starred Queen is followed. She is shown as inconstant, frivolous, and unsexedly wanting in dignity, encouraging by careless familiarity with men she knows to be lovers the advances which bring on her the accusation of infidelity, and with too equal strong propensities, to faint on the slightest opportunity, and to throw herself into the arms of her lovers. It is indeed a weakness in Mr. Raleigh's play that the women are all of so amorous complexion that the ordinary processes of wooing are reversed; and men, instead of forming an aggressive body, have in numerous cases to resist desperate attack. A specimen of Mr. Raleigh's verse will, with what has before been said, serve to convey an idea of his capacity for the drama. In the chambers of the Queen Sir Henry Norreys introduces himself for the purpose of compelling her to fly with him. This scene recalls in some of its details the vivid action of Chastelard in Mr. Swinburne's drama, and that great scene in which Iachimo, in "Cymbeline," enters the bedchamber of Imogen. The Queen, who, however, is not yet married, is, of course, ignorant of the purpose of Norreys, who commences thus—

Nonpareil.—This is her private room. The very air
 Comes with her rare sweetness to be filled
 As tho' she left it but a moment since,
 Full cumbered for King Henry's insatiate,
 In Fancy's glow I seem to see her now
 First cradled in the swaying arms of night,
 And lulled to rest by angels' melodies;
 Her bosom heaving like a white sea wave
 That rises to the night wind's aërial kiss,
 And then sinks again in the soft ecstasy
 Her beautiful face upturned, while round her head
 Clings close in sunbright locks of crisped gold,
 A violet coronal than Kings can give;
 Her eyes are open, and directly soul
 Sweet aërial muscadins on a single stem
 Which part the lily gardens of her cheeks;
 The silken tresses of her eyelids chase
 In soft embraces all the fragrant odors
 Of the sweetest flowers of the most fragrant orb;
 Her laughter-loving eyes, which, when she wakes,
 Will beam with teeming love or flash with scorn
 Or twinkle brightly at a merry jest,
 I see them shut in the slumber of their lids,
 And feel their winking power upon me now.

Not very fair is it to apply to Mr. Raleigh's rather florid verses the test of comparison they seem to challenge.

"To her breathing that
Perfumes the chamber then. The flame!" the taper
Bows toward her, and would underpass her lids,

writes the dramatist who forced the world to hear him. Flueney rather than vigour or bearing is, however, the chief characteristic of our youngest dramatist. Not much in advance of the merits of the drama are those of the representatives. Mrs. Scott-Siddons left England the possessor of a gentle, graceful, and girlish style. She returns with a vehemence of gesture, a jerkiness of style, and other equally uncomfortable mannerisms that deprive her performance of interest. She looks very picturesque in her beautiful dresses, and she speaks well. Her attitudes at times are, however, wholly wanting in beauty, and her movements are indescribably unamypathetic and awkward. A complete change of method on the part of Mrs. Scott-Siddons is indispensable if she is to be of public use on the stage.

Miss Blanche Henri plays Queen Catherine, a part for which she is not sufficiently strong. The very disagreeable part of Jane Seymour was played by Miss Kate Pattison, and Miss Nelly Phillips was the lady of Henry's court. Miss Julia Roselle appears admirably got up, played King Henry VIII. with manliness and breadth of style; Mr. Henry Kemble spoke well, and was altogether seen to advantage as Cranmer. Mr. Ewe-Guy was a picturesque and gallant Surrey, and Mr. Macklin an excellent Norfolk. Mr. Swinbourne was Cardinal Wolsey; Mr. A. Nelson, Norfolk; Mr. Stewart Dawson, Suffolk; Mr. Percy Compton, Will Somers, the famous jester. If the exponent of the part last named was weak, it must be owed his opportunities were few. Some applause was heard during the progress of the piece, but the sentiment of the audience towards the close was dangerously near indifference. A call was raised for the author, who, however, did not appear.

ST. JAMES'S.

The St. James's Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal, one of the most fashionable and one of the most comfortable houses in London, was reopened for the winter season on Thursday night. The first comedy of the season, "Home," first produced by Messrs. Hare and Kendal, at the Haymarket, constituted the principal feature in the new bill. It is doubtful, however, whether this familiar piece will prove as much of an attraction as the one-act drama of "The Cape Mail," by which it is preceded. In adapting for Mrs. Kendal the "Jeanne qui pleure et Jeanne qui rit" of MM. Dumasoir and Keraniou, a piece, the performance of which at the Gymnase in 1890 anticipated that of the famous "Les Pattes de Mouche" of M. Sardou, Mr. Clement Scott has treated the original in a very trenchant fashion. The four acts which he found to his hand he has reduced into one, and his adaptation occupies little more than half-an-hour in performance. To save the life of a mother, and losing it in the process, and failing in health when the death of her son's death would inevitably kill the dowd of that son perpetrates a pious fraud and pretends that he still lives. By forswearing weeds and going to public entertainments she incurs the condemnation of those around her. A still harder task she has to accomplish every month, since a letter from the dead soldier, who is supposed by his mother to be with his regiment in Africa, has to be invented and read aloud upon every arrival of the Cape mail. Not unrewarded is her heroism, since her husband, instead of being dead, has been taken prisoner, and is restored alive and well to her arms. Very lugubrious is this piece, and the interest of its story has been to a certain extent discounted by the success of *La Joie Fait Peur*. It is a rough, later work, as known in London by its title, "The Rough Later Work," as being, however, such as is supplied by Mrs. Kendal as the heroine, is capable of carrying any play upon her shoulders. In emotional characters Mrs. Kendal is not unrivalled, and her agonies of suffering beget in the audience an amount of sympathy difficult to describe. Again and again, at the close of the piece, Mrs. Kendal was summoned before the curtain, until in the end she made on behalf of the adaptor a little speech of jubilation and acknowledgment. Mrs. Gaston Murray acted admirably as the blind woman; Mr. Cathartosh was a little extravagant though very clever as a lawyer; and Mr. Brandon, Mr. Mackintosh who was quite excellent as a butler, and Miss Millward constituted the remainder of a cast which left nothing to be desired. A two-act version of the same original was written by Leicester Buckingham, called "The Merry Widow," was played eighteen years at the same theatre, with Miss Herbert as the widow.

It may be doubted whether the performance of "Home," which is now on, is quite up to the high level Messrs. Harmond and Kendal have taught us to expect. That Mrs. Kendal is seen to less advantage than in "The Cape Mail" is attributable to the fact that the part of Mrs. Pritchbeck offers her fewer opportunities. Some very fine acting is displayed, but no chance of reaching the heart of the public is afforded. Mr. Kendal affords a capital picture of the hero, Colonel John White, otherwise Alfred Dorrison. In the early scenes his acting is incomparable. In the second act, however, some farcical business which is introduced is so untrue to the character presented, it deprives it of all claim to vraisemblance. Mr. Haré's brilliant powers of acting and make-up are shown in the character of Captain Mountaïre, first played by Compton. Mr. Haré, however, makes him too utter a "vulgarian" to be able for a moment to win admittance into a gentleman's house. Some modification of what is most repulsive in appearance will add greatly to the value of Mr. Haré's impersonation. Young Mr. T. W. Robertson, a son of the dramatist, made a fairly successful debut in the juvenile character of Bertie Thompson. Miss Kate Bishop, one of the most winning of actresses, appeared for the first time at this theatre as Dora Thornhaugh. An unsurpassable piece of acting was exhibited by Mr. Wenman as Mr. Dorrison, and Miss Maud Cathcart was delightfully girlish as Lucy. "Home" is admirably mounted. Whether it will prove a success remains to be seen. The reason for its selection

seems to be suggested in the triumph Mrs. Kendal has lately obtained in such parts as the heroine. Mrs. Kendal's powers are, however, too great to render necessary her selection of a single class of character, and the play is far from the best she and her associates could have chosen. So admirably does everything at the St. James's, I cannot but hope, in the interest of art as well as of the management, that the success will be greater than I dare anticipate.

Mr. Bernard Leslie, known to the public as low comedian at Sadler's Wells, has secured the rights of "The Member for Slocum" as regards certain country towns, and is engaging a London company with a view to playing that piece and a new burlesque.

On Saturday morning next a new and original national opera, by Mr. Meyer Lutz, founded upon Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and entitled, "All in the Downs," will be played at the Gaiety Theatre. William Elton and Cole will be Susan; Mr. J. W. Turner, William; Mr. Dwyer, Captain Crossstreet; Mr. Furneaux Cook, Gunthrain; and Miss Alice Cook, Dolly Mayflower. A band and a chorus of 120 performers has been secured. Dances by M. D'Auban and a corps de ballet will also be introduced.

The Alhambra Theatre (London) will shortly have to close, in order that some extensive alterations to the stage, required by the Lord Chamberlain, may be made, and that the theatre may be redecorated and refurnished. "The Bronze Horse," which has been played over one hundred nights, will then have to be withdrawn, and on the re-opening of the house will be produced a new version of "The Black Rock," founded on "La Biche au Bois," a grand spectacular fair, opera now being played at the Porte St. Martin in Paris, and which is also to be performed in New York at Christmas. "The Black Rock" is to be mounted on a scale of great splendour, and one of its most interesting features will be the introduction of no less than three new grand ballets, in which Madillos, Pertoldi, De Gillert, and Palladino will appear. Amongst the artists engaged for this new opera are Misses Constance Loseby, Lizzie Coote, Emilio Petrelli, R. de Berend, Julia Seaman, and Messrs. Harry Paulton, Harry Walsham, René Longrois, Louis Kelleher, J. H. Jarvis, and W. Hargreaves.

DORIMONT.

FEVER STRICKEN HOUSES.

Shocking Revelations.

Charge Against Parish Officials.

On Thursday morning Dr. Danford Thomas opened an inquiry at the Buffalo Tavern, Marylebone-road, on the body of Elizabeth Francis Burton, aged 43, who is alleged to have died in consequence of the insanitary state of the house in which she lived, one of a series of events alleged to be fever stricken.—James Burton, of 12, Charles-street, Lisson-grove, a navy, identified the body as that of his wife, and said that he and the deceased and four children occupied the front kitchen of the house. She had been ill for some time past, and her daughter had lately been carried out suffering from fever. That was on the 17th inst., and deceased expected to have the bedding taken away and disinfected, but no one came for it, and it was then untied and they all slept upon it. Witness went to Mr. Soper after the death of deceased, and he said, "Make shift if you can." Witness tried to obtain other lodgings but unsuccessfully. They had only one bed for the whole six to sleep on. We did not get a doctor to the deceased when she became very ill, as he thought the house was simply excited by the removal of the daughter, and did not complain particularly. On Saturday and Sunday last she was evidently very ill, but no doctor was sent for.—By the Coroner: He knew that the parish doctor could be summoned, but he left the duty in the hands of the mother of the deceased, whom he had summoned to attend her. On Monday morning, at three o'clock, he went to work, and believed that the deceased was much better then.—Coroner: It is stated that you failed in your duty to your wife, you know.—Witness: I know that I ought to have got a doctor, and that I was wrong in not getting one. I earned about 18s. a week and deceased would have that sum, and sometimes more.—Examination continued: He paid half-a-crown a week for the kitchen. If he earned 21 in the week his wife would receive 18s. a week for the purposes of the home and the rent.—Sophia Aal, wife of a carman, said that the deceased had lived in the house for five months. There was a good deal of fever not only in the house but in the neighbourhood. Deceased complained of sick head-ache and a sore throat, and said that she had never been ill since taking the daughter to the American Fever Hospital, and had vomited ever since leaving the place.—Mary Ann Butcher, the mother, said deceased would not have a doctor, as she was afraid she would be taken away from her children. Dr. Norman Kerr deposed that at ten o'clock on Monday morning he received a letter from the relieving officer, and on going to the house found the deceased dead. He had, in fact, never been out of the street for the past six weeks, and on going to see one case of typhus fever, found the child of the deceased also suffering from the same fever. That child was sent to the hospital, the mother taking her. He ascertained that the bedding on which deceased had been lying had not been disinfected, and he was excessively grieved at it, for the period of incubation varied from one to twelve days in cases of typhus. He would rather not go further than that statement. He made a post-mortem examination, and found the body not emaciated, and tolerably clean. Death had ensued from typhus fever of the most severe type. She had not been ill more than seven days up to her death. The typhus originally was, no doubt, spread by the very bad sanitary state of the house. Witness would not have interfered in the matter legally, as he believed that there were properly-constituted authorities; but as the authorities were not attending to the matter he wished to impress upon the coroner and jury the necessity of at once suppressing the frightful epidemic—that was the only word—by medical means, which the sanitary officers, of course, knew nothing about. The neighbourhood was positively saturated with the poison of the water. In his opinion the only course was at once to thoroughly stamp out the epidemic. He wished the vestries to let the poor know how well the fever hospitals were conducted, without which nothing could effectually be done to eradicate the fever germs. In Nos. 11, 12, and 13, in that street there had been 19 cases of typhus in six months.—Mr. Thomas Lightfoot, the sanitary officer, said that the vestry had no knowledge of the state of things as he had been appealed to, and six of the houses condemned, the poor inhabitants being turned out. Bedding had been disinfected and other means taken to suppress the disease, but without effect. He saw the deceased on Saturday, and knew that she was suffering from fever, but he did not wish the bedding to be burnt until he had the decision of the magistrate in the case.—The coroner said that the inhabitants should be turned out, bathed, new clothing given them, and the houses either destroyed or put in a sanitary state, and then the fever would be stopped.—The witness admitted the truth of the coroner's remarks.—Mr. Hubbard, one of the members of the sanitary committee of the parish of Marylebone, said the sanitary officer of the parish, and not the vestry, were at fault;—any fault existed. The vestry appointed paid persons to do sanitary work, and if anything was left undone, it was not the fault of the vestry.—Mr. Jarman, the coroner's officer, said that the husband and his children had been sleeping, &c., taken away for destruction, and they had to sleep for three days on the bare boards. The poor children were nearly naked. (Cries of "Shame, shame," from the jurors.)—The coroner having summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from blood poisoning by typhus fever," and expressed a hope that the vestry would at once take active and thorough steps to stamp out the disease.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—A meeting of delegates from vestries and local boards in the metropolis was held on Wednesday to take into further consideration the question of the water supply. Mr. E. Watherston, who presided, pointed out that the public are severely suffering from the delay in dealing with this matter, while that delay is working favourably for vested interests, and that it is the duty of the Government to undertake speedy legislation on the subject. A memorial to the Premier was agreed upon, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the answer which the Prime Minister may make.

Bankruptcy Court.

City Police Summons Court.

Guildhall.

Mansion House.

Bow-street.

experience in police courts for women to refuse to say anything against their husbands who had assaulted them. It was often said that men witnessing assaults did not defend women, or give evidence in their behalf at a police court, but if every one was treated in the way the defendant had been, their hesitation could be understood. Mr. Flowers thought the defendant had acted in a highly commendable manner, and the wound inflicted on the man Hunt had only been done in self defense. If that person liked, of course he could commence civil proceedings, but he (Mr. Flowers) would most certainly discharge the defendant.

Marlborough-street.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST AN ACTOR.—Mr. Charles Fitzroy Bagot, a gentlemanly-looking young man, described as an actor, was charged before Mr. Newton with obtaining the sum of £2 12s. 6d. by fraud from Mr. Gustav Faber, manager of the St. James's Hotel. A solicitor appeared for the prosecution and another for the defence.—Charles Shotte, waiter at the St. James's Hotel, said that on the 11th October the prisoner came to the hotel and ordered dinner for six, and in payment of his bill for £7 17s. 6d., gave a cheque on Ransome's, Eouvier's, & Co., and received the balance.—Mr. Gustav Faber, manager, of the St. James's Hotel, said he knew the prisoner as Mr. Bagot. The cheque given to him (witness) by Shotte, was returned by the bank marked "no effects." He subsequently saw the prisoner, who appointed to go with him to the bank, but there was no conclusion of the matter.—A gentleman from Messrs. Ransome's bank attended, and said that up till the time in question the prisoner had an account—certainly not a large one—at the bank, that subsequently certain payments were made into the bank on behalf of the prisoner.—The prisoner's solicitor said the matter had arisen out of a mistake, and through carelessness, the prisoner believing at the time there would be sufficient to meet the cheque, there was not the slightest idea to defraud. The prisoner had given his correct address, and was quite prepared with an answer to the charge. The prisoner's solicitor handed in a letter to the magistrate (in which his mother sent funds to meet all demands), stating that but for a mistake, nothing would have occurred.—Mr. Newton remanded the prisoner on a £50 bail, which was at once accepted.

Clerkenwell.

ALLEGED VIOLENCE BY A CONSTABLE.—A SCENE IN COURT.—Louisa Beslee, aged 21, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the City-road, on Saturday morning. Police-constable Covington said he heard screams of murder, and on proceeding to the spot found the defendant lying on the pavement. She was in such helpless state he had to resort for the stretcher and convey her to the police-station. The defendant made a most serious accusation against the constable, accusing him of beating her in a most shameful manner. He knocked her down and kicked her in the hips, and she had bruises there as big as her hands. After that he beat her about the head and body, and she was now suffering severely from the brutality that had been used on her. Even in the police-station she was knocked down, and the police danced round her like so many savages, and treated her accordingly.—The constable denied that there was any truth in the defendant's statement. She threw herself down and behaved like a mad-woman.—Mr. Hannay ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 5s., or in default to be kept to hard labour for five days.—The defendant no sooner heard the sentence, than she threw herself down and shouted out at the top of her voice, said she was being murdered, and kicked and behaved in such a desperate manner that it took four or five men and the gaoler to remove her. In the gaoler's room she attempted to strangle herself by tying her handkerchief round her throat.

Thames.

DANGERS OF THE STREETS.—William Legg, 29, well known to the police, was charged with joint-concern with two other men in assaulting Mr. Henry Thomas, an insurance agent, of 13, Enwood-road, Rotherhithe, and stealing from him a silver watch value about £3; there was a further charge against him of assaulting Detective-sergeant Murrell.—The prosecutor said that on Thursday afternoon he had occasion to go through Angel-gardens, Shadwell, a rather rough place, and as he reached a narrow turning called Chancery-place, he saw three men engaged in conversation. As witness got up to them, the prisoner, who was one of the three, asked him what he would insure them all for. Witness had previously asked them if they wanted to join a club, to which they replied, "No, we are all clubs. He did not therefore take much notice of prisoner's question, but merely answered, "One penny per week," and passed on; on this one of the gang called out, "What can we get for a penny?" A minute or so afterwards witness was standing with his back to a wall, when he felt a blow on the throat with one hand and held his arms with the other, at the same time forcing a knee into the bottom of his spine, forcing him back and rendering him quite helpless. One of the men whom he had seen before, then came in front of him and snatched his watch and chain from his pocket; the three men then ran away. Witness, as soon as he recovered himself, went to the police-station and gave information; afterwards he saw defendant at the police-station and picked him out from a number of others as being one of the men who had robbed him.—Detective-sergeant Murrell, in Cable-street, St. George's, He became very violent, and butted witness in the forehead with his head, causing him great pain. He had to throw the defendant to the ground and hold him there until the arrival of two other constables.—The prisoner, who made no reply to the charge at the station, was remanded.

ALLEGED GROSS INHUMANITY.—A respectably-dressed woman, who was evidently in very great distress of mind, applied to Mr. Lushington for his advice in the following circumstances.—She stated that on Wednesday afternoon her son—a young man of about eighteen—was at work on board of a ship in the Regent's Canal dock, when he fell into the ship's hold, and notwithstanding that there were several men at work on deck at the time, they went away to get refreshment, leaving her son lying in the hold insensible. When they returned, they picked him up and carried him in a very rough way over the ship's side and across some craft that were lying by her. They took him to a doctor's not far from the dock, and he, after examining the young man, saw there was not much the matter with him, and after giving him a draught, sent him home. Applicant was not here at the time, but on her arrival she found her son very bad, and twenty-one hours afterwards he died. An inquest had been held, but applicant was hardly allowed to speak, and the other witnesses were not asked half the questions they should have been. The verdict of the jury was "accidental death," but applicant thought blame ought to have been cast upon the dock people for allowing a defective ladder, from which her son fell, to be used, and also upon the men for leaving her son as they had done.—Mr. Lushington said he was sorry he could not help applicant; if she could prove that the ladder was known to be unsafe, she would probably be able to recover damages for the loss occasioned her by the death of her son.—Applicant thanked his worship and retired.

Missing.—The police have received information of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Robert Glegg, of Oakfield, Hornsey. On the 17th inst. Mr. Glegg arrived from Demerara in the steamship Kuyuni and landed at the East India Docks. By permission of the captain, however, he remained by the ship for two nights, in order to make arrangements for his luggage, &c., to be brought on shore. On the 19th he took apartments at the house of Mr. Warrender, of 2, High-street, Finsley. He parted with his baggage on the 20th, and on the Thursday morning, just after breakfast, he went out with the intention of going to the General Post Office upon some business, promising to be back in the course of an hour or so, he however did not return, and up to the present nothing has been seen or heard of him. He is believed to have had a considerable sum of money in his possession when he went out, and the description of the missing gentleman, following is:—Age 25, 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark complexion, black curly hair and moustache, no beard. He was dressed in a new blue serge suit, black felt hat, and side-spring boots.

Westminster.

difficultly in preserving a proper line for vehicular traffic in consequence of the road being blocked for the laying of the wood paving in the Broad Sanctuary. The prisoner drove along by one of the doors of the Aquarium, and it was the greatest mercy in the world that he had not taken to the horse and cab down a deep hole, but the horse became restive, and then the cab began to move, and the movement nearly into the door of the Aquarium. He called to the cabman to get down, as he was rolling about the box, and when he did so it was found that he had been drinking heavily, and although he walked to the station house, there was a constable on either side to keep him steady.—The prisoner said it was true he had had a glass of whisky, but the real fact was that he had been up a great many hours, was ill from a long standing disease, and was so weary and worn that he had been unable to keep his seat, and he was so tired that when the horse shied at the hole nearly lost his presence of mind. He had been in the same position since the beginning of the year, and in the previous one nearly two years, and had never had a stain on his character.—Mr. D'Eyncourt having ascertained this to be true, discharged him with a caution.—The prisoner with tears in his eyes thanked the magistrate sincerely for his kindness towards him, and asserted him that it should never be forgotten.

WIFE BEATING.—John Cope, a carpenter, aged 45, of Moreton-street, Plumico, for assaulting his wife, Emily Cope, a respectable-looking woman, went to gaol for six months in default of finding bail for his good behaviour during that period.

POLICE SUPERVISION.—Charles Tow, a labourer, aged 31, of 9, Little George Street, Chelsea, was charged, being a prisoner under police supervision, with having failed to report himself to the nearest police station to his residence within 48 hours of his liberation from prison on the 29th of August, 1881. Sergeant Wiltshire, of the A Reserve, proved that on the 27th of April, 1874, the prisoner was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to seven years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision.—Sergeant Thomas Haines, of the Convict Office, Scotland-yard, proved that on the 24th of August last, he attended at the Milbank Prison and saw the prisoner, who was about to be liberated. The prisoner served him with a copy of the regulations provided, and explained them to him, showing him the terms of his liberation, and that he was to report himself at Scotland-yard within twenty-eight hours as to where he was going to live, or else at the nearest police-station. He had not reported himself at Scotland-yard nor at the nearest station, which would be Cottage-road. It further transpired that the prisoner had been liberated on ticket-of-leave, but he having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment afterwards, his licence was revoked, and he was sent back to Millbank to complete his original sentence, which expired in August last.—The prisoner said he could only say that he had lost his papers, and not thoroughly understanding the contents he was afraid to go near a police-station, but had since been earning an honest living close to Scotland-yard in a bricklayer's street, at gas-pipe laying.—The inspector said that was true no doubt; all the police had to do was to carry out the law. It was not suggested that he was to keep the company of thieves.—The foreman of the work would be sent back, and had given him a good character.—Mr. D'Eyncourt was glad to hear that; the prisoner had rendered himself liable to twelve months' hard labour, but he should exercise his discretion and sentence him only to seven days' hard labour, with the hope that he would conform to the law in future.—Prisoner left the dock profuse in thanks.

Lambeth.

SINGULAR APPLICATION.—A young woman, of respectable appearance, applied to Mr. Chance for his advice. She stated that she had a child some two years back, and placed it in the care of some person, agreeing to pay for its keep. A few days back, however, she was anxious to remove the child, and applied for its restoration. The person refused to give up the child unless she paid £10. She was unable to do that, but offered £3. She only owed really two weeks' money for the child.—Mr. Chance told the applicant she was not bound to pay anything in order to get possession of the child. There could be no lien upon a child, as if it was goods or chattels. If the parties had any claim, they must proceed in the County Court. They were bound to give the child to the applicant, and he would send an officer to see that that was done.—Later on an officer of the court said a satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at between the parties.

Marylebone.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—William Harding, aged 16, a butcher's boy, Henry Matthew, 19, a sugar boiler, and Emma Woodbine, 17, a servant, were charged with receiving several articles the property of Charles Hodgkinson, draper, of 118, Edgware-road, knowing them to have been stolen.—For some time past the prosecutor has been missing articles, and two lads in his employ were watched, and a quantity of goods were traced to their possession. They were charged on Friday with stealing about £30 worth of goods, and at the same time another lad who had been in the prosecutor's service, was charged with stealing other articles, and two other boys were also accused of having a number of other goods in their possession, stolen from the prosecutor's premises. All five lads were remanded. It was now shown that the three prisoners had been dealing with the goods belonging to the prosecutor, and alleged to have been stolen from his premises by the boys in his service and received from them, some being pawned.—Mr. Cooke remanded the prisoners, to come up with the other five lads, and accepted the girls' recognizances to appear.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Thomas Green, 39, and William Bray, 31, laborers, having no fixed abodes, were charged with being suspected persons, loitering in Porchester-square, Paddington, supposed with intent to commit a felony, and having in their possession by night housebreaking implements.—At nine o'clock on Friday night, Inspector Daniel Morgans and detective-sergeants Smith and Hare, with detective-sergeant John Eaton, were patrolling Shirlow-road and neighbouring thoroughfares, when they saw the two prisoners, whom they followed through several streets to Porchester-square. Arrived at the square, the prisoners spoke together, and Bray went into a doorway. Green put his hand on the railing dividing the houses from the enclosure, and was about to get over when the inspector and one of the other officers seized him, and the other detectives seized Bray. The latter tried to take something from his pocket, but was prevented, and on him were found two very formidable "jemmies," one being made of the best steel, a gouge, a box of matches, and a large pocket knife. There was also found tied round his waist a piece of thick rope. They were taken to the police-station, and on Green being searched, a dark lantern, a candle, a chisel, two wood wedges, a gimlet, a screwdriver, and a pocket knife were found on his person. They said nothing when charged, and gave no address. The tools, &c., found on them were described by Inspector Morgans to be a most complete set of housebreaking implements.—Mr. Cooke committed the prisoners for trial, but formally remanded them for a week, that previous convictions against one of them might be proved.

Southwark.

ALLEGED ART ASSOCIATION SWINDLE.—Walter Robert Garland, 25, described on the sheet as a gentleman, residing at No. 104, Avondale-square, Old Kent-road, was brought before Mr. Briggs by Chief-inspector Fox, Criminal Investigation Department, charged with unlawfully carrying on a lottery, at the above address.—George Master, a detective officer, said that on the 1st of the present month he went with a friend to 104, Avondale-square, Old Kent-road, when the latter introduced him to the prisoner as the manager of the British Workmen's Art Association, and who had the disposal of tickets for a drawing of works of art, &c. The prisoner invited them inside and asked witness his name and address. He told him his name was George James, and that he lived at Cooper-road close by. The prisoner wrote his name on some counterfoils and handed witness four tickets, for which he paid sixpence each. The prisoner then said, "I wish you joy, and I hope you will have the piano." Witness hoped he should, and asked where the piano was. He replied, "Oh, that's all right. It is at Broadwoods." The prisoner then handed him a circular, setting forth that the drawing would take place at the Windsor Castle Inn, Cooper-road, on the 24th. On the afternoon in question he went to the house. He saw the prisoner in the club-room. He had two barrels near a table which turned with handles. One contained tickets numbered with those sold. The landlord came into the room and said to the prisoner, "From what I have heard of this I believe it is a swindle, and I don't allow this to take place in my house. You have made no arrangement with me for anything of the kind to take place. The prisoner said it was not a raffle, but a legal and perfectly constituted

tional affair according to the Art Union, and authorised by Act of Parliament. Some one in the room said he should like to know who was the British Workmen's Association, and who held the management of the affair. The prisoner said, "I am the sole proprietor and manager, and I supply the goods." The landlord then said I believe it to be a swindle, and I do not allow it to take place in my house. The prisoner then removed the barrels and other things to his own house when they were taken into a room on the first floor. The prisoner then fixed the barrels at the end of the room, and he stood between them. His wife stood on the right-hand side, and a girl on the other side. The prisoner said there were a hundred and fifty tickets which were all put in. In one barrel were put papers to correspond with the tickets sold. The drawing commenced, and only 146 prizes were drawn, and they were worthless. The four tickets not drawn represented the chief prizes, and the people became dissatisfied and demanded another drawing. The prisoner refused, and put four tickets in the barrel, but they were not prizes. He then invited all present to sign a document he held in his hand making them responsible for what took place, which of course they refused to do, as they had no doubt it was a swindle. Prisoner here said it was no swindle, it was a legal affair altogether, according to the Art Union of Kent and the Printers' Art Union, with both of which he had been connected. Mr. Bridge asked the officer if any prizes were exhibited. Master replied in the negative. The prisoner said the pictures were at the carvers and gilders, and the piano was at Messrs. Broadwoods (Laurie). Inspector Fox said he received information that the prisoner had advertised for canvassers to sell the tickets, and had obtained a sovereign each from several young men as security, but finding that was a swindle they had demanded the money back, but the prisoner, and asked him who were the British Workmen's Art Association, about which so many bills had been circulated? The prisoner replied, "I am the society, and the manager." Witness asked him what benefit he derived from it. He replied he got 35 per cent for all tickets he disposed of, and the rest at 50 per cent. Witness here asked for a remand, to enable him to communicate with Mr. Poland, who will conduct the case in future for the public prosecutor.—Mr. Bridge accordingly remanded the prisoner, and refused bail.

Greenwich.

COAST TO ACCO.—Philip Jones, 22, waterman, of Evelyn street, Deptford, was charged with smuggling 11lb. tobacco, and 11lb. cigars.—Mr. W. H. Lucraft, examining officer of Customs at the Foreign Craft Market, Deptford, proved finding the articles concealed on the prisoner's person on board the ship *Mara*. He signed a warrant for his arrest, and the prisoner was conducted to the police station, where he was fined £10 for the value and duty was 8s. 6d., but the prisoner refused to pay, and was committed to the house of correction for a month. The offence was very rare among watermen, and detection was difficult.

Mr. Marshman fined the prisoner £1 5s., the treble value and duty, or fourteen days in default.

CONSPIRACY AT THE DOCKS.—James Henry Durrant, 33, delivery clerk at the Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, and Joseph Horley, carman, were finally examined, charged with conspiring together to defraud the Dock Company of a large number of spruce deals. Mr. Washington appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Feuilleade for the defence. The evidence having been given by Mr. Marshall committed the prisoners for trial at the Surrey Sessions on the charge of conspiracy, and Durrant on a further charge of falsifying the entries.—The defence was reserved.

Hammersmith.

NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.—Mr. Farman, who was accompanied by a well-dressed woman, applied to the magistrate for a protection order for himself under the Divorce Act.—Mr. Paget inquired of the applicant when she was married.—The applicant said on the 10th of this month.—Mr. Paget (with surprise): Why, she had not been married three weeks. It is a peculiar case.—Mr. Farman: It is a very peculiar case. Ten days after the marriage he left her. Debtors are hanging about, and she is anxious to protect her property, which she is constantly acquiring, from them.—Mr. Paget pointed out that the Married Women's Property Act would protect her property.—Mr. Farman urged the magistrate to grant the order to avoid an interpleader summons to show her claim to the property in the event of an execution being put in.—Mr. Paget said the order only protected property after the desertion.—Mr. Farman in reply said he wanted an order of the kind. The applicant was carrying on a business.—Mr. Paget referred to the Act, and said it only applied to a wife who had been deserted by her husband, and acquired property by her own lawful industry and of any property of which she might become possessed.—In reply to the magistrate, the learned gentleman said she carried on the business of a lodging-house keeper.—Mr. Paget thought she was carrying on a business which belonged to her husband. If they chose to marry and quarrel forthwith, he could not interfere, as the Act applied to a continuous desertion.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Enoch Hill, who was described as a reporter for the press, living in Portland-road, Nottingham, was charged with forgery. Mr. John Haynes appeared for the prisoner. Mr. F. W. Rawlings Lee, a newspaper proprietor in Hammersmith, said he employed the prisoner as a reporter. After making inquiries, he directed the prisoner not to receive money on his account. — Mr. Horne Musford, Hon. Sec. of Tattersall's Committee for Closing the Fulham Small Pox Hospital, said an advertisement was inserted in the prosecutor's paper. Seeing the prisoner at the meeting of the Fulham Board of Works, of which witness was a member, he asked him if he was empowered by Mr. Lee to receive money on his account. He said he was. Witness handed him the bill, and said he would give him a cheque for the amount if he gave him a receipt. The prisoner gave him a receipt, and he handed him a cheque for 5s.—On cross-examination, the witness adhered to the statement that the prisoner said he was empowered to receive money for Mr. Lee. He said he had been carrying the cheque for three weeks, but that was after the transaction was completed. The prisoner never told him that he lost the cheque with other documents, and asked him to which amount the 5s. was to be paid.—The cheque was produced, and the prosecutor said his name had been endorsed upon it by the prisoner. He also said that the prisoner was in his employ six weeks, and the money was received a fortnight after he came.—An application was made for a remand. Inspector Jones, of the Criminal Investigation Department, stated that he had been unable to call the cashier of the bank who cashed the cheque, as the prisoner was only taken up from Nottingham that morning.—Mr. Paget thought the charge of forgery was complete, and the case ready for trial.—Mr. Haynes wished for a remand, as his defence was that the forgery was not committed by the prisoner. He said that the prisoner, while attending a match at a bowling-green in the neighbourhood, lost the cheque and other documents.—Mr. Paget granted a remand.

West Ham.

ROBBERY IN THE DOCK.—Samuel Smith was charged, on remand, with stealing a parcel containing groceries, the property of Frances Duffield the wife of a labourer living at Victoria Dock.—The prosecutrix stated that she had been buying her provisions, which were to have lasted her and her family for the week, on Saturday week. After she had purchased them she went into the Railway Tavern, Victoria Dock, and the parcel was then safe. She put it down on the counter, and went outside for two or three minutes. When she returned the parcel had gone; and the prisoner, who was standing close by when she left, had disappeared. The value of the articles was five shillings, and they had not been recovered.—Prisoner said he would plead guilty, although he knew nothing about the affair; but he did not wish to keep on being remanded.—He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

DEATH FROM THE GALE.—On Friday afternoon, Sir John Humphreys held an inquiry at the London Hospital touching the death of Ellen Dean, aged 45, widow.—John Samuels, clothier, 11, Greenwood-street, Mile-end-road, said on the afternoon of the 14th inst. he was standing outside a shop in Middlesex-street, White-chapel, and noticed the deceased coming towards him. Suddenly a tile blew off the roof of No. 4, Garden-court, and struck the deceased on the head. She was knocked down, and fell on her face, and when witness went to her assistance she was quite helpless, and unable to speak.—Mr. Arthur Gale, house-surgeon at the hospital, said the deceased was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, which caused an abscess to form in the brain, resulting in death.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

STATE OF IRELAND.

Barbarous Murders.

A murder was committed at Rathelone, near Ennis, county Clare, on Saturday night, the victim being a respectable tenant farmer named Michael Molony. Between seven and eight o'clock, Molony was sitting in the parlour of his house, after partaking of supper, when two shots were fired through the window. The unfortunate man received both charges in the breast and neck, and died instantly. His son, who was sleeping in the next room, jumped out of bed on hearing the shots, and ran into the parlour, where he found his father lying on the floor with his face turned towards the window. Mrs. Molony had a providential escape. She had only turned away from the window after partly closing the shutters, when the shots were fired, and some of the slugs passed close to her face.

Another horrible murder was perpetrated on Monday night within four miles of Ennis. The victim was a farmer named Thomas Macmahon, a tenant on the estate of Captain Charles O'Callaghan, Deputy-Lieutenant of Ballinalinch. Deceased left his own house for the purpose of visiting a neighbour. He did not return home, and in the morning his dead body was found in an outhouse about two miles from his residence. His head was so frightfully mutilated that it was with difficulty he was recognised. No reason has been assigned for the murder. The deceased was an active member of the Kilnamona branch of the Land League. Macmahon strongly denounced at the last meeting of the local Land League the tenants on an adjoining estate, who were suspected of having paid their rents. His body appears to have been dragged a considerable distance from the place where the murder took place, and it was then thrown into the outhouse of a farmer named M'Donnell.

Alleged Fenian Conspiracy.

The Press Association has supplied some particulars tending to connect the Fenian leaders in America and elsewhere with the attempt to blow up the Mansion House, and the recent outrages in Liverpool and elsewhere, and also to show collusion between these persons and those in this country who spout treason-felony, and talk of dynamite. "The Fenians in London," it says, "assert that there are now internal machines secreted in Birmingham, in Manchester, and in Liverpool; that a fearful retribution will be taken for Mr. Parnell's arrest; and that Mr. Forster's assassination has already been determined upon by the secret court of the Fenian organisation. The sentence of death upon the Irish Secretary will, they aver, be carried out at the first fitting opportunity, and the two men ordered to assassinate him have been told off. These men were unknown to each other, having been drawn from different places by numbers and initials, and had been sworn to the deed under a penalty of their own death, a fate which would overtake them at the hands of other Fenians whose duty it would be to see them fulfil their oath of murder. We cannot affirm the truth of this horrible plot against Mr. Forster, but in the face of what has happened here and in America, the statement ought to be made public. There are other statements current in Irish quarters besides this. Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone, and other persons of the highest distinction are spoken of as in peril of their lives. The United Irishmen are said to be fraternising with Nihilists and Socialists, and there is some loud talk about the suppression of monarchy, the waving of the flag of the Irish Republic, and the simultaneous rising of the Irish people in the three kingdoms."

Mr. Parnell and the Freedom of Dublin.

A proof of the change of opinion wrought in Ireland by the issue of the "No Rent" manifesto is furnished in the fact that the Corporation of Dublin on Tuesday rejected the proposal to confer the freedom of the city on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. The proceedings were regarded with a great deal of interest, as Mr. Gray had been advised by some friends that it would be better to withdraw the proposition. The Dublin Corporation is composed of 60 members, 45 of whom are Liberals or Home Rulers. When a private meeting of the Liberal members was recently called to discuss the matter, the resolution to bring the motion forward at a public meeting was only carried by 16 to 7. Notwithstanding that, Mr. Gray, judging by past experience, for he had never since he entered the Municipal Council been thwarted on any proposition he brought forward, determined to fight the battle, and to-day he received his first defeat. Forty-six members of the Council attended, and the motion to grant the freedom to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon was fully discussed. The Conservatives and the Liberal members opposed to the motion resolved to put in an appearance and fight the question. The result was that the motion was lost by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor, 23 voting for and 23 against the motion. Amongst those who voted against the motion were 13 Liberals, nearly all of whom are justices of the peace, and eight of whom are Roman Catholics. The Lord Mayor gave his casting vote against the motion, which was accordingly declared lost, amidst a scene of great uproar. The meeting then broke up, cheers being given for the Lord Mayor and for Mr. Parnell. The crowd in the gallery hissed and groaned those who had voted against the motion. A large mob had assembled outside, and similar displays of hostility were made. A force of police rapidly dispersed the crowd, who retired hissing and groaning.

Plot to Assassinate Mr. Forster.

A reporter has interviewed the chief of the Detective Department on the subject of the Fenian plot to assassinate Mr. Forster. This officer informed his interviewer that the Government knew all about the outrages contemplated by the Fenians. On being asked if it was a fact that there was a plot to assassinate Mr. Forster, the head of the Detective Department answered in the affirmative, and added, "I know the names of the two men who have been told off to commit the crime. Their movements are watched." He did not anticipate any rising or revolt of a serious nature. At the present moment, the head of the Detective Department went on to say, there was no plot against the life of the Prime Minister or Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Forster was quite aware of the serious position in which he stood, but exhibited the utmost indifference to danger.

Irish Agitation in America.

The Irish citizens of Brooklyn held an immense meeting at the Academy of Music there on Tuesday evening. The Mayor of the city presided. Speeches were made by the Irish leaders and Mr. Parnell's mother. Letters of sympathy were read from several members of Congress, and a few editors seeking to make capital by bidding for the Irish vote. The editor of the *Irish World* wrote that he would contribute a thousand dollars, and would hereafter give five dollars a week till landlording was driven from Ireland. A meeting of the Parnell Central Land League was held in New York to consider the subject of an Employment Bureau for the members of the Irish Constabulary. It was stated that fully six hundred members of the force would resign and come to America if they could get employment. A dozen letters of inquiry had been received from them. Situations had been found for several, and three were present at the meeting provided for. It was decided to bring the question of dissolving the constabulary by securing a general immigration before the proposed Land League Convention. It was announced that the gross receipts of the O'Connor meeting at New York were £23 dollars.

The Irish Brigade Officers' Association have held a meeting at the headquarters of the Irish 69th regiment at New York, and adopted resolutions calling for a convention of delegates from all the Irish military organisations of the United States and Canada to consider the present condition of Ireland and to adopt measures, both moral and material, which are necessary at the present crisis. The speakers advocated the immediate formation of military organisations.

Mr. Parnell's Doctor.

Dr. Kenny, well-known as the medical adviser of several of the Land League leaders, was apprehended in Dublin and removed to Kilminallock Gaol. The *Freeman's Journal* states that a subscription will be raised to prevent Dr. Kenny being at any loss by the sacrifice of his practice and position in consequence of his arrest in Dublin as a suspect, and the fact that the Local Government Board have now removed him from his situation by sealed order. Its observations on the arbitrariness of this action are very strong. The same paper also gives a rumour of the Lord Lieutenant's early resignation of the Viceroyalty. The *Irish Times* says that

the reaction in the direction of law and order is more rapid than was at all expected.

A Children's Land League.

On Monday night a meeting of children, under the age of twelve years, was held in the Temperance Hall, Dublin, and a branch of the Children's Land League formed. Several members of the Ladies' Land League attended and gave the necessary instructions. A procession was then formed, and the children, about 400 in number, carrying several banners, marched through the town, singing "God save Ireland," and followed by about 500 persons. A strong force of police were in the streets, but did not interfere.

An Escaped Suspect.

Mr. Harry Parkes (president of the Leeds Home Rule Association), has just returned to Leeds from Ireland. As has already been stated, a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Parkes was issued from the office of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant on Wednesday or Thursday, and was put into the hands of a Dublin detective for execution. Mr. Parkes states that for some time past he has been employed as Land League organiser in the North of Ireland, but having on Sunday last attended an enthusiastic meeting in the county of Louth, he had made a speech which had marked him out for imprisonment by "the brutal and cowardly Liberal Government." On Thursday he was in the offices of the Land League in Dublin, and was inquired for by a detective, but the "English myrmidon" was put on the wrong scent, and he escaped. Mr. Parkes has no immediate intention of returning to his native country.

Unpopularity of the Lord Mayor.

The Dublin South City Market, a great city improvement, which has been carried out in spite of the discouraging circumstances of the country, was formally opened on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor, who attended in state with the officers of the Corporation. His lordship mounted a rostrum, and amid a scene of uproar, being groaned at and hooted by some of the mob who got in, and cheered by a large number of respectable persons, declared the market open. An organised demonstration of hostility was made in revenge for his vote against giving the freedom to Mr. Parnell, but the majority of the people present took no part in it. The scene in the market was very animated, nearly all the stalls being occupied. The building was crowded in every part, and a Dragon band played Irish airs, in a way that called forth hearty applause. All passed off quietly. A luncheon subsequently took place in the office of the company.

Land League Meeting in Galway Gaol.

The following resolution has been adopted at a meeting held by the "suspects" in Galway Gaol during their recreation hours:—"That we, the political prisoners now in Galway Gaol, desire to express our warm approval of the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell and the other members of the Executive of the Irish National Land League and Labour and Industrial Union, and we hereby call upon our friends and fellow countrymen to act on the instructions given in the said manifesto to pay no rents."

The "United Ireland."

This week's issue of *United Ireland*, the Land League organ, contains no leading articles upon current events, but in a prominent place there is left a blank column surrounded by broad black mourning lines, and containing only the words, "Freedom of the press in Ireland in 1881." In an adjoining column it is added that "during the terror *United Ireland* will be conducted on this principle. The blank in its editorial columns every peasant in his mountain hut, every friend of freedom the world over will know how to translate. It will be a perpetual reminder that, let bayonets be shaken in our faces, let some of those whom we counted our own wring our hearts, and give joy to our enemies, these principles are immutable, and will yet triumph." The article concludes as follows:—"Our gaze turns from ferocious England to the glorious west. In the hands of Irish America lies our fate. Upon the amount of assistance at hand for those who may have to endure eviction, depends disaster or triumph. Now, as never before, apathy among our transatlantic brethren means death. Now or never one glorious effort on their part means victory."

Rumoured Resignation of the Lord-Lieutenant.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The rumour is revived that Lord Cowper will soon vacate the viceregal throne in Dublin Castle. It is stated that his Excellency tendered his resignation a few days ago, but Mr. Gladstone begged him to retain office till the present excitement subsided."

More Arrests.

A number of arrests under the Protection Act have been made in Ireland this week. William Moore Stack, ex-Fenian prisoner; Michael J. Nolan, tinsmith; and John Healey, harness maker, were arrested at Tralee, and conveyed to Limerick Gaol, under a strong escort. The prisoners, who are not members of the Land League, are "reasonably suspected of treasonable practices." A force of sixty police proceeded to Sharnobagh, county Kilkenny, and arrested James Holden, a farmer. He offered some resistance, but was handcuffed and taken to New Ross Barracks. Mr. John Wall, one of the persons arrested, is vice-chairman of the Dungarvon Board of Guardians. The members of that board, at their meeting on Thursday, protested in strong language against Mr. Wall's arrest.

Resignation of the Lord Chancellor.

It has been for some time known in legal circles that it is the intention of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, early in the ensuing term, to resign his high office, the increased duties of which under the new system, in addition to the pressure of his private affairs, he has found it necessary, under the imperative warning of his medical adviser, to relinquish.

At a meeting of the South Dublin Guardians on Thursday, it was stated that Dr. Owens, one of the medical officers, refused to order the female inmates brown bread, informing the guardians at the same time that the women would murder him if he gave them other than white bread.

On Thursday morning upwards of 500 men assembled at Parnestown to dig the potatoes of the vice-president of the Birt Land League, who is a suspect in Naas Prison. At the conclusion of the work the crowd cheered vigorously for Parnell and the Land League.

William Glanville, secretary of a branch of the Land League, was committed at Athlone for two months, on Thursday, in default of finding substantial bail, on a charge of using disloyal language with regard to the Government proclamation.

The Land League branches in the south of Ireland have quietly submitted to the inevitable. A few of the country branches have held their regular meetings, despite the proclamation, and the malcontents will doubtless have to answer for their acts, but the process of dissolution goes on steadily and peacefully.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday night shots were fired into the kitchen of a farmer named Thomas Connors, of Aghnagouron, near Cashel. The shutters were closed and the bullets were found embedded in them. Several members of the family were sitting at a fire at the time. A shot was fired into the residence of another farmer at the same place, named Patrick Kirwan. The cause of the outrage is that they paid their rents.

A proclamation of the Irish Land League to the people of Ireland, coming from Paris, has been sent to the chief newspapers. This silly document is printed on green paper, and exhorts the tenant-farmers not to pay a shilling of rent as long as the present tyranny of the English Government continues.

The Irish leaders in the United States say that Mr. Parnell's imprisonment is adding greatly to the membership of the Land League, and enormously swelling contributions.

At a Land League meeting at San Francisco, the effigy of Mr. Gladstone was burnt.

At his annual visitation of the clergy of the diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Bishop Gregg said that many foresaw at the time of the Irish Church disestablishment that the confiscating of Church property would be fruitful of other changes, and so it had been, until men might well ask what was fixed or settled in the land. He counselled the clergy to inculcate fair dealings between men and kindly relations between owners and occupiers of the soil.

Two brothers, Daniel and Edward Flanagan, charged with having fired into the house of a man named

Maloney, whose brother was shot in in his presence 200 yards distant, have been remanded for a week.

Mr. J. B. Walshe, of Castlebar, and Mr. George Marshall, of Mount Nicholas, Kerry, have been released from Kilminallock Gaol, unconditionally. The health of both the suspects is impaired.

A daring robbery of the National Bank cash-box was effected on Wednesday morning at the General Post-office. The porter of the bank called, as usual, at the Post-office for the box containing the letters and communications addressed to the bank. He received the box from the official in charge, who had previously locked it. On the porter turning round to a small desk to write out the customary receipt, three suspicious-looking men seized the box and immediately decamped with it. The policeman who is generally on duty in the office was unfortunately not in the neighbourhood at the time. The bank officials state that there was no actual loss of money, and that the only result will be considerable inconvenience and trouble in getting up duplicates and drafts, &c., and arranging as to any half-notes which are now missing.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., left London for Ireland on Sunday night. He was accompanied by a gentleman who intends replacing Mr. O'Brien as editor of *United Ireland*.

On Thursday, seven farmers were brought up at the Quarter Sessions, Waterford, charged with having stoned the Sheriff of Kilkenny, his bailiff, and a party of police, and with attacking the police barracks. The Sheriff had some writs to serve on the tenants of Sir John Blunden, Bart. As the officers of the law arrived in the district of Hugginstown the chapel bell was rung and no less than 600 men collected, and the yelling, rioting, and stone-throwing were such as to make the Sheriff afraid to return by the route by which he came. He subsequently sought shelter in the police barracks, and the mob stoned the police, and called for an attack on the barracks. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mr. P. J. Monaghan, hotel proprietor, was charged at Ballinrobe Petty Sessions with committing a breach of the peace by hanging a large black flag from his window on the day of Mr. Parnell's arrest. He was fined £1 and costs, and required to find sureties for good behaviour for twelve months. The sentence was received in court with groans and hisses, and Major Traill, on leaving, had to be escorted by military, on account of the threatening aspect of the crowd.

On Thursday the four men charged with being concerned in the attack on Lawlor, the letter carrier, near Longford, were further remanded for a week. Lawlor, though unconscious is still alive, but his case is considered hopeless.

An intended meeting of tenants of Lord Digby, at Geashill, near Portlannington, for the supposed purpose of passing resolutions not to pay rents, was dispersed by military and police.

A telegram from Ballencoolly states that on Wednesday night a party of armed men visited the house of Michael Welsh, a farmer in that neighbourhood, and cautioned him not to pay rent. Welsh came to the door and a shot was fired, which passed through two timbers and struck Welsh in the groin. Other tenants were visited with a view to deter them from paying rent to the agent, who is expected shortly.

MURDER BY A MOTHER.

On Wednesday, at Bedford, before Mr. Justice Mathew, Kate Barrow was indicted for the wilful murder of Dora Barrow, at Upton-cum-Chalvey, in Buckinghamshire, on July 23. Mr. Lindell prosecuted; Mr. Attenborough and Mr. Whiteway defended. The prisoner is the wife of a respectable tradesman at Slough, and the deceased was one of her children, aged about five years. The last person who saw the child alive was a neighbour of the prisoner, who called upon her on the afternoon of the day in question and saw the child playing about the room, the prisoner appearing to treat it as affectionately as usual. At about five o'clock on the same afternoon the nurse went to look for the child and, not finding it, in any of the bedrooms, went to the bath-room, the door of which was closed. On knocking the prisoner answered her and said something which the girl heard but imperfectly. On Miss Smith, who assisted the prisoner in her household duties, going to the bath-room, she found the door locked, but on knocking the prisoner opened it, and said "Dora is done for." In the bath the witness saw the body of the child lying face downwards in the water, the bath being half full. The witness obtained assistance and the dead body of the child was taken from the water. The prisoner sat, with her head leaning on her hands on the table; she said nothing and remained silent during the whole evening, making no reference to the child's death. In cross-examination, the witness said the children were fond of playing with the bath and she had known them get into it. The water could very easily be turned on. The prisoner frequently took a bath in the afternoon, and her spouse and two sons were on the table in the bath-room that afternoon. She had never known the deceased child to suffer from convulsions during the eighteen months she had been a member of the family. The prisoner had been in a low and depressed state for some time. Dr. Brice, who was called in when the child had been taken from the water, said that he made no post-mortem examination as he was told that the child had fallen into the bath, and he could not say accurately whether the child had died from drowning, or whether it had had a fit and fallen into the bath. With regard to the prisoner's state, from what he saw and heard, he was of opinion that the prisoner was suffering from puerperal mania, and that she did not know the nature of the act she was committing. Dr. Brickwell said that the prisoner gave birth to a child on January 13 last, which was deformed. It died on January 20, and the fact of its deformity and its death affected the prisoner very greatly. She then suffered from puerperal mania, and he attended her up to the end of February, when she left home for change of air. On the 26th of July, when he saw her again, she scarcely seemed to understand what was said, and on his saying that Dora was dead, she answered "I do not know who I do." Mr. Attenborough, for the defence, contended that the evidence was quite consistent with death from accident or convulsions; but if the jury should think that the prisoner put the child into the water, then the medical testimony showed that the prisoner was not responsible for her actions. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

PROSELYTISING.—The authorities of the city of Hamburg have arrested and imprisoned a Mormon elder, who was some time ago expelled from that city for endeavouring to make proselytes, and persuading them to embark to Salt Lake City. His offence consists in his return to the scene of his former operations for the purpose of renewing his proselytising.

ARTIZAN LANDLORDS.—According to the report of the Dwelling Committee of the Charity Organisation Society, about thirty-one million pounds are now in the hands of 876 building societies in all parts of England. The committee point out the influence of cheap railway communication in inducing artizans to obtain houses in the suburbs through the medium of these societies. In the course of their inquiry several instances, we learn, came to light of workmen earning only ordinary wages, becoming by these means possessors of the houses they occupy.

ROMANTIC CAREER.—The death of General Colin Mackenzie, at the age of 73, withdraws from the scene a veteran who in his early career played a romantic part in more than one of the most stirring events of Indian history. He was stationed at Cabul in 1841, when our puppet Shah Soojah was the nominal ruler of Afghanistan; and he was in actual attendance upon Sir William Macnaghten, the British Envoy, at the moment when, by the orders, and in the presence of Akbar Khan, that unfortunate officer was murdered. General Mackenzie's escape from a similar fate was due to the friendly interference of an Afghan chief with whom he was acquainted; but even after his life was spared he was for some time apprehensive that he might be sold as a slave to the Turcomans. During the Indian mutiny his regiment revolted and attacked their commander, who, covered with wounds, was supposed at the moment to have received mortal injuries; but a vigorous constitution, combined with a brave and equable spirit, gave him a new lease of life. Few men have a greater knowledge of the frontier politics of India, or a better acquaintance with the great men who during the last fifty years have governed the Indian empire.

At a meeting of the London School Board a special officer was appointed to superintend the consumption of

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"Truth is great and will prevail." If general provocation and an inherent power to push itself into acceptance and favour be a test of greatness and true worth, then the above august and dignified maxim is equally applicable to tobacco. Many men achieve distinction, wealth, and honour, live highly respected, and die deeply lamented, whose beginnings were uncommonly shady, envied by many an adverse influence and retarded by many a drawback and obstacle. When Sir Francis Drake, or that other sturdy old navigator, Sir Walter Raleigh, concerning whom it is just a crumb of comfort to hope that his last days in the White Tower were soothed by the sympathy of his pipe, no less than by the teachings of his philosophy, first came across in their American wanderings a particularly nauseous and poisonous weed with a very acrid taste and a decidedly more or less offensive odour, in short with properties distinctly detrimental in character, they little dreamed of the magnificent dominion, which their humble and herbaceous friend was destined to assert in the ages then untold. They little anticipated its wide-spread influence on the social condition of the world at large, that commerce would work out its distribution on a scale scarcely equalled by any other commodity, bestowed by the bounty of Nature or manipulated by the labour of industry, and that its careful culture would be taken up and diffused, wherever soil and climate favoured, more rapidly than that of the most useful and most beautiful of the gifts of Flora. The "Herba Nicotiana" or "Tabacum" of botanists, so called from M. Nicot, who first introduced the plant into France, and from Tabasco or Tabaco in Yucatan, the "baccy" of everybody's pipe and pocket, plays its part in the daily life of this country to the rather loud tune of thirty-six million pounds annually. How much of this is snuffed up through the titillated nostrils into the national brains, and, working through the capillary tubes, gives colour to that brown chameleon which thatches so many British skulls, or how much is meditatively masticated by people blessed with adamant stomachs and unimpeachable digestion, and what the mighty balance left to end in smoke may be, we cannot say, but the herb is well-beloved in every clime, by men of all complexions and of every age. In early youth it is adored too much and far too soon, having a tendency to bring forward, when prematurely used, a plentiful crop of promising principles on the unhealthy soil of a hairless and fallow countenance, pallid and putrid. In vigorous and mature manhood it is a social companion and a cherished and sympathizing friend, a solace of sadness, a provocative of pondering and peaceful lucubration, an alleviation of many overweighing cares and crosses, a calmer of many an irritated and jaded spirit; in the hoary hairs and winter of life it is the soft reviver of sweet memories, the mystic key of meditation which unlocks the problems of the past, solves and unties the knotty points of perplexity, the magic mist that gathers over and hides from recollection the misfortunes and mistakes, the slips and sufferings, the perished hopes, the wistful longings, the disappointment and despair and deaths in life, which have had their epochs and events, baptized in tears of bitterness, consecrated by solemn issues, or branded with the marks of misery. That wearisome pedant from "over the border," who wore the crown of England ungraciously and all askew for two and twenty years, and was the sixth Scotch incubus and the first British that bore the name of James, published in 1604 what he was pleased to call his royal "Counter Blaste to Tobacco," in which with much grim wrath and more unconscious humour, he inveighs against the then novel indulgence. "And is it not a great vanity that a man cannot welcome heartily his friend now, but straight they must be in hand with tobacco. Moreover, which is a great iniquity and against all humanity the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce thereby his delicate, wholesome, and clear-complexioned wife to that extremity that either shee must also corrupt her sweet breath therewith, or else be in a perpetual stinking torment." And the "dread sovereign" thus concludes the windiness and wordiness of his denunciations, "A custome loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse." The king never dies, we know, and his utterances are immortal and these fulminations of the silly old Stuart come rumbling down the ages with about as much reverence clinging to them, as the reverberating echoes of the skittle-alley; and the great Bristol manufacturers of Stygian fume as they take a "bird's-eye" view of past, present, and future, find instead of any deterring influences bequeathed by his Majesty's somewhat florid dissuasion, that they gather to themselves very solid and satisfactory "returns." Cuba has the distinguished honour of producing by far the best flavoured growth of the welcome weed, and such is the innate strength and mysterious multiplying power of the produce of that highly-flavoured island, that for every single leaf rolled up in its fragrant and native sweetness by the grinning niggers, and sent out to be the comfort and consolation of mankind, at least a hundred are forthcoming in the depots of the dealers in this country, to say nothing of elsewhere. Where "ignorance is bliss," it is folly to be wise," and if Tomkins, who, on every recurring Sunday, gives his fellow-creatures the full benefit of his toilet, brilliant and surprising, and of his presence, conspicuous if undersized, has not arrived at the knowledge that an Havannah cigar in its truth and reality, is without the slightest suspicion of a taste of brown-paper, and does not act like a pumping-engine on the salivary glands, and that it cannot under any possible conditions of supply and demand be quoted at three pence, it is much better for him to loiter along through his Sabbaths of life, with his hallucinations between his teeth, than to bemoan in dudgeon his inability to compass the unattainable, or plunge into the deeper extravagance of a reckless and unconsidered sixpence, which, even when thus invested, may fail to land a true Hidalgo. The "penny pickwick," with its pungent and "pulling" properties, and the "tuppenny smoke" recalling tender memories of the succulent and early cabbage, are very useful in their respective spheres and "meet a well-defined want," reserving the beloved bouquet of the true brand for those to whom benignant Nature has given an instinct of identification and the privilege of sympathetic enjoyment. For be it remembered, the art of a nice and fastidious discrimination in this, as in other matters, is a thing to be acquired. Many and subtle qualifications are needed before a man can denote the difference between a piece of old "ware" worth its weight in bank-notes and an atom of crockery whose cost may be met out of casual and superfluous coppers, before he can spot the specialties which separate the violin wrought up cunningly and carefully to antique pattern and appearance, from the veritable fiddle of Cremona, which has sighed and sung and mourned and rejoiced and wailed and triumphed under the magic touches of the great masters of measures; and although not a few folks assume the rôle of connoisseurs in art, and eagle pictures with a would-be critic's eye, the number is very scanty to whom a really clever and artistic intellect with a good confederate spy-glass and with the help of his own indigenous varieties and arguments, dodges and doings up, sculps and

signatures and other bunkum, cannot give very long odds. An Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate, strong, vigorous, and unsmoked, a medical student, wild, muscular, and unkempt, can smoke anything and everything that has a workable air passage and will "draw," but when experience, like a true Alma Mater, has taught better things, and when in after days they press to their lips the pipe of peace, filled with the true and previously untried fragrance, amongst other dreamy imaginings and speculations, they wonder how in youth's prime they could have ever wandered so far from perfection and been so easily satisfied.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

A meeting of delegates from various vestries and district boards of the metropolis was held on Wednesday in the Vestry Hall, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, for the purpose of further considering the question of the water supply of London. Mr. E. Wetherston occupied the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: The meeting has been convened in prospect of the coming month of November, when it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will show their determination to deal with the question of the Metropolitan Water Supply, by giving the necessary Parliamentary notices. Never was a question in which delay worked so favourably for "vested" interests, and so unfavourably for those of the ratepaying public, as in the case of the metropolitan water supply. It appeared from Colonel Bolton's special report that the companies were holding their hands during the present state of suspense, postponing the carrying out of proposed improvements, and suspending the order for new engines, in anticipation of being bought up; while, on the other hand, the companies pleaded, as a justification, that under an amalgamated system such outlay would be unnecessary; so that, in either case, the public suffered from delay. The introduction of wood pavement on a large scale in London was a point that should not be overlooked. If the water supply were in the hands of a public body, the paving would probably remain undisturbed, as some system would be adopted for executing repairs simultaneously which can never be the case under a system of divided management of the street surface. If the question were shelved any longer, either by the apathy of the vestries or by the action of those who desired to see the previous unification of London government, it was difficult to see how Parliament would avoid granting extended capital and fresh powers to the water companies, all of which must add considerably to their claims for compensation when the inevitable day of purchase should arrive. The rateable value of the metropolis had increased from £28,281,971 in 1876, to £25,392,539 in 1881. But the companies can charge upon gross annual value, or upon £5,500,000 more than the rateable value, and consumers of water are powerless to prevent them. Thus it was found that, whereas in 1871, the gross income of the eight companies amounted to £1,002,504, it had risen in 1878 to £1,298,077, and in 1881 to £1,467,957. The net income, available for dividends, in 1871, was £669,661; in 1878, £787,366; and in 1881, £907,370. That the first city in the world should not have the control of its own water supply, was, to say the least, a strange anomaly in the system of our municipal institutions, an anomaly which it would appear to be the duty of the Government to abolish. The following memorial to the Premier was adopted:—

"That the necessity of dealing with the water supply of the metropolis is a subject of pressing moment, admitted by all authorities in Parliament, by the press, and by ratepayers suffering grievously from the onerous and rapidly growing cost of one of the first necessities of life. That your memorialists are suffering a huge fine, if the existing undertakings are to be acquired by the growing assessment upon which water charges are based, without an equivalent return from the companies by power or increased supply. That the subject having been initiated by the late Home Secretary, after more than forty years of agitation, your memorialists respectfully urge its being legislated upon in the spirit of the report of the House of Commons, Session 2, 1880. Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully urge her Majesty's Government to show their determination to legislate upon the subject in the next Session of Parliament by giving the necessary Parliamentary notices in the coming month of November."

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.")

Sir,—It is again time to call public attention to this important and vital question. The Government proposed to deal with the matter so soon as the Irish Land Bill passes. Therefore, the Vestries and Local Boards of London should bestir themselves in the interests of their constituents without delay. With commendable promptitude St. Martin's Vestry have passed a unanimous resolution to invite delegates to confer with them on the coming Water Bill. They have issued invitations to the thirty-six Vestries and Local Boards who govern, or, as some aver, misgovern this mighty metropolis, to send delegates to a mutual conference. Last year, for some occult reason, three or four boards withdrew their delegates from the water question conference. The public should note the unrepresented boards at the next meeting of delegates at St. Martin's Vestry Hall. Possibly influential members of such boards may be found, from the parent desire for the public good, to be directors and shareholders of water companies, completing the three strings to their gilded bow, by representing their local parliaments on that gigantic specter, the Metropolitan Board of Works. The needs of millions of human beings demands prompt legislation. The germs of small-pox and scarlet fever abound in sewage-polluted rivers, and polluted water poisons the air. These, as a matter of course, poison the people.

A few years ago I was on board a Thames river steamer. Noticing an unusual number of black birds hovering about a portion of the river, I inquired of a boatman what he meant. "Why, don't you know, sir, that that is Chelsea Hospital?" "Yes, I know it is." "Well, then there crows is a watch for the pensioners' politics a comin' out of that sewer." These unpardonable insinuations convey but a faint idea of the foul filth we water-diseased Londoners have had to endure. Whether birds now watch for "politicians" or not, I do not know. But this I know, it is time the metropolis and over-charged water consumers decided at once, and said to them, "No more small-pox germs! No more filtered politicians, and other abominations!"

I preach this gospel, sir, for the good of the poor. The rich can take care of themselves. Do they not buy expensive foreign natural waters, because they cannot drink their native liquid?—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM THOMAS WISEMAN.

Southwark, S.E., Oct. 25, 1881.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—At the Edmonton Petty Sessions on Monday, Elizabeth Dyson, of no occupation, Lordship-lane, Stoke Newington, was charged with having annoyed Henry Parr, of H. de-side-villa, Edmonton, and also with knocking at his door without lawful excuse. Mr. Attenborough, barrister, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Burns, solicitor, for the defendant. Subsequently to the charge being first made, a sworn information had been given charging the defendant with attempted murder. Prosecutor gave evidence that the defendant had been in his employment as domestic servant in the lifetime of his first wife, and after leaving his service she had been in the habit of annoying him, threatening to throw vitriol over him, and to murder him. On September 24 last, as he was returning home in his carriage, he saw the defendant, who said, "I'll shoot you," pointing a pistol at him. On the evening of the 26th ult. she came again to his house, and knocked persistently for some time. When he opened the door, still keeping the chain on, she said, "I want to speak to you," and when he opened the door she rushed in and lifted her hand, holding up something which he believed to be a pistol. He instantly closed with her, and found it to be a hammer, which she had in her hand, which he took from her. He then sent his servant for a policeman, and she produced a knife, with which she threatened to stab him. Prosecutor's wife then came down stairs, and the prisoner was held down till the police arrived. After some corroborative evidence, the Bench decided to bind the defendant over to keep the peace, herself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each, leaving the charge of attempted murder to be dealt with by indictment.

Intelligence from Agram states that another earthquake has occurred there. The inhabitants were at first aroused by the sound of a subterranean noise, the sensation produced by which is described as almost more appalling than the actual shock. The noise was followed by a more violent one, which lasted three seconds. Many houses were thrown down.

GHOSTS AND DEATH WARNINGS.

Mr. J. N. Maskelyne (Maskelyne and Cooke) the well-known entertainer at the Egyptian Hall, has sent his contribution to the discussion on ghosts and dreams and death warnings. He says:—"Having for many years been recognised by the public as an anti-spiritualist and exposé of the frauds practised by spirit-media, it may surprise some of your readers to learn that I am a believer in apparitions. Several similar occurrences to those described by many of your correspondents have taken place in my own family and in the families of near friends and relatives. The most remarkable one happened to my wife's mother some years ago. Late one evening, whilst sitting alone busily occupied with her needle, a strange sensation came over her, and upon looking up she distinctly saw her aged mother standing at the end of the room. She rubbed her weary eyes, and looked again, but the spectre had vanished. She concluded it was imagination, and retired to rest, thinking nothing more of the vision, until the next day brought the news that her mother, at about the same time the apparition had appeared, had fallen down in a fit and expired. I will also relate a circumstance which happened to myself, as it may tend to throw some light upon these common occurrences. When a boy, and learning to swim, I got out of my depth, and was very nearly drowned, being insensible when taken out of the water. My sensations were similar to those which have often been described by others. After the terrible feeling of suffocation, I fell into a pleasant swoon and a panorama of all the principal incidents of my life passed before me. The last thing I could remember was a vivid picture of my home. I saw my mother, and could describe minutely where she sat and what she was doing. Upon returning home I kept the secret of what had happened from her; she, however, questioned me closely, and said she felt strangely uneasy and anxious about me, and thought some accident had befallen me. I am convinced that, had it been night-time and my mother alone, with little to occupy her attention, she would have seen my ghost, and perhaps the ghost of the water which closed over my head, as plainly as I saw her ghost and the ghost of the room in which she was sitting. In after years, when pondering over these and other facts, I came to the conclusion that it was quite possible for one mind occasionally to influence another, no matter how great the distance apart, especially where 'two hearts beat as one,' or, more correctly speaking, where two brains vibrate in unison. Do not the wonders of electricity, particularly the discovery of the telephone and the many marvels which have emanated from it, tend to strengthen this opinion? That some minds have an influence over others none can doubt who have carefully investigated the subject of mesmerism—and there is some truth in mesmerism, but unfortunately, like the pernicious doctrine of spiritualism, it opens out a field for an endless variety of imposture. How often will two persons in company think of the same subject and commence speaking the same words simultaneously? Every experienced conjuror knows that he possesses an influence over his audience, and can exert it to a greater extent with some members, and those he will carefully select to assist him in his tricks. Also, every actor feels his audience more or less sympathetic, according to the state of his health and the condition of the atmosphere. A few months ago some of our most scientific men were startled by a conjuror who was bold enough to guess at their thoughts, and they marvelled that sometimes he should guess right. But had these savants taken the trouble to inquire into the doings of the old women who sneak down their areas, with a view of inducing Mary Ann to have her fortune told, they would have found that the fortune-teller, like the spirit-medium, is a deplorably ignorant as to the future, but that she is a frequently describe the young man the silly wench a red coat or a blue jacket. Those men of science who also have found that thought-reading requires no exertion, and is by no means exhausting. If I am not encroaching too much upon your valuable space, I should like to state also that I have had some experience with haunted houses. Our family occupied a house which had that reputation. It stood, and I believe still stands, in the outskirts of the town of Cheltenham. A rich old lady of miserly habits resided there for many years, and after her death strange stories were rife respecting it. Noises were heard within, and a spectre, with a green light, was often seen flitting about the empty rooms. The first night of our residence in the house we retired to rest shortly before midnight. I occupied a room at the top of the house, and two or three of my sisters slept in an adjacent one. Scarcely had our candles been extinguished, than we were startled by a curious tapping sound, like some one walking upstairs, but came no nearer, although the tapping continued several minutes. I began to feel alarmed, and fancied I saw the shadow of a female flit across my room. I called out, 'Who's there?' and my sisters, who were also listening to the ghostly footsteps, uttered a scream of terror, and in a few seconds the whole household was in a state of commotion. The tapping ceased, but fortunately they immediately commenced again, and after a few minutes search I discovered the ghost to be nothing more than a shower of rain, and from the leakage of the gutter over my window the water dropped upon the lead covering of a bay window beneath. This proved a most useful lesson to me, and taught me to believe that although there is some 'truth about ghosts,' yet these phenomena are purely mundane."

"M.A., of Cambridge" writes:—"As one much interested in the discussion which has recently taken place in your columns, and very sceptical as to ordinary ghost stories, may I be permitted to mention that about a quarter of a century ago a society was formed by some members of the University of Cambridge for the purpose of instituting 'a serious and earnest inquiry into the nature of the phenomena which are vaguely called supernatural?' One of them, an eminent Biblical scholar and a canon of the Church of England, replied to an inquirer on the subject that 'the researches of the society had resulted in a conviction, shared by all its members (especially by the writer of this letter), that the time of death or after it, or the apparitions of deceased persons; while, in regard to other classes of apparitions, the evidence so far obtained was deemed too slight to prove their reality.' May I mention three cases of apparitions which may almost be called historical? 1st. The well-known Beresford apparition, which occurred Oct. 19, 1893; the author of the account being connected by marriage with the Beresfords, relates it on family authority. 2nd. The appearance of a young officer of the Guards, who died in London Oct. 15, 1758, to two officers sitting in the mess-room of their regiment, then quartered in Canada, in broad daylight on the same day, and who were subsequently known as General Sir J.C. Sherbrooke, G.C.B., and General Wynyard, colonel of the 24th Light Dragoons. 3rd. The memorable case of Captain German Wheatcroft, who was killed at the siege of Lucknow, November 14, 1857, and whose image appeared the same night to three different parties living in various localities in England, thereby causing the Horse Guards to rectify Lord Clyde's despatch, which had given a wrong date for the day of his death. The case is of so remarkable a nature to place the possibility of apparition phenomena beyond all reasonable doubt; and it is scarcely saying too much if we term those who refuse to believe such an accumulative amount of evidence as the victims of what has been called 'the superstition of incredulity.'"

Mr. Armand Leslie relates the following:—"In the latter part of the summer of '78, between half-past three and four in the morning, I was leisurely walking home from the house of a sick friend. A middle-aged woman, apparently a nurse, was slowly following, going in the same direction. We crossed Tavistock-square together, and emerged simultaneously into Tavistock-place. The streets and square were deserted, the morning bright and calm, my health excellent, nor did I suffer from anxiety or fatigue. The following scene was enacted: A man suddenly appeared, striding up Tavistock-place, coming towards me, and going in a direction opposite to mine. When first seen he was standing exactly in front of my own door. Young, and ghastly pale, he was dressed in evening clothes, evidently made by a foreign tailor. Tall and slim, he walked with long, measured strides, noiselessly, without a sound—a tall white hat, covered thickly with black crape, and an eyeglass, completed the costume of this strange form. The moonbeams, falling on the corpse-like features, revealed a face well known to me—that of a friend and relative. The sole and only other person in the street, beyond myself and this being, was the woman already alluded to. She stopped abruptly, as if spellbound, then, rushing towards the man, she gazed intently and with horror unmistakable on his face, which was now upturned towards the heavens, and smiling ghastly. In her strange contemplation she did indulge but during very

few seconds, and with extraordinary and unexpected speed for one of her age and weight, she ran away with a shriek and yell terrific. This woman never have I seen or heard of since, and but for her presence I could have explained the incident, called it, say, subjection of the mental powers to the domination of physical reflex action, and the man's presence would have been termed a false impression on the retina. A week after the above event, news of this very friend's death reached me. It had occurred on the morning in question. From the family I ascertained that, according to the rites of the Greek Church, and to the custom of the country he had resided in, he was buried in his evening clothes, made abroad by a foreign tailor, and, strange to say, he wore goloshes or indiarubber shoes over his boots, according also to the custom of the country he died in; these deaden completely the sound of the heaviest footstep. I never had seen my friend wear an eye-glass. He did so, however, whilst abroad, and began the practice some months before his death. When in England he lived in Tavistock-place, and occupied my rooms during my absence.

THE FATAL OUTRAGE AT TOOTING.

On Monday afternoon Mr. T. Russell, deputy-coroner, resumed an inquiry at the Workhouse of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union respecting the death of Agnes Jacques, 33, widow, late a domestic servant in Tavistock-square, who expired in the infirmary on the 14th of October from frightful injuries which she received from a gang of roughs at Tooting on the night of Saturday, August 6, and the morning of Sunday, August 7. From the evidence in support of the prosecution it appeared that a lad named Arthur Prestridge had admitted the commission of a criminal offence with which he was charged, on the testimony of a postman named Blackley, and that he had made a statement implicating four other prisoners. The result of the inquiry was that the jury, after a short consultation in private, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," against Joseph Cowley, George Cowley, George Vickery, Sidney Gardener, and Arthur Prestridge, who were all in custody on remand.

SAVING LIFE ON THE THAMES.

An eye-witness thus records the rescue of a woman from the Thames:—"As the Citizen C steamboat was about to start from the London Bridge Pier at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a woman was seen rushing down the steps towards the river. The tide was well out, so she had to run for some distance through the mud, but, reaching the brink, she threw herself into the water. She did not at once sink, but, falling on her face, was swept by the force of the tide towards the steamboat. The mate, John Gregory, rushed forward and managed to catch her clothes with a boat-hook. They were so tattered that there was great risk of their giving way, but fortunately they held together till a rope was passed under her and she was hauled on deck. Her senses had not quite left her, and when she had sufficiently recovered to stand up, she looked about her in a dazed kind of manner, and then burst into tears. It seemed as if when she threw herself in, she did not know what she was doing, for she neither moved nor struggled. It was only after the rope was passed round her that she seemed to realise her situation, and clutch at it for dear life. As she was handed on deck, John Gregory remarked, 'Five of us were in the water after another woman some six weeks ago, and we caught bad colds, and got not a penny. If we were to let the poor devil drown now we get nothing.' However, although he made this remark, the alacrity with which he rescued the drowning woman surprised all on board."

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION.

The Transvaal Volksraad, according to a Pretoria telegram, has ratified the Convention with Great Britain by a unanimous vote. The motion recording its acceptance of the Convention declared that the Volksraad, relying upon the promise of the British Government to modify the terms of the settlement if in its working it should be found impracticable, agreed to ratify the Convention concluded by the Boer Government with the representatives of Great Britain. The Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily News reports that the news has been received there with universal satisfaction among all classes, military included. "I have good reason to believe that the Transvaal Government will at once invite offers for the construction of the Delagoa Bay Railway. The Durban representative of the Times states that the firm attitude and vigorous preparations of the British Government had no doubt contributed to the result. It is understood, also, that a Natal correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, that no change whatever has been made since the Volksraad desired to have it reconsidered, but her Majesty's Ministers have given a general assurance to amend its provisions if these should prove in practice to bear hardly on the Republic. This intelligence has given great pleasure here. When the firm reply of the British Government became known there was a feeling of great tension, to which this news brings relief. In military circles, on the contrary, the sentiment is one of undisguised disappointment. It remains now to be seen with what fidelity the Boers will execute the Convention. Many persons fear that the peace will not be an abiding one. The triumvirate will do their utmost, but the people do not obey their Government with particular unanimity. It is feared that trade will be dull in the colony when the troops leave." The Volksraad has imposed heavy direct taxes on all classes of business people, an import duty of 5 per cent., with 33 per cent. added to the value of foreign invoices, and special duties on many species of articles. Much discontent has been caused in Pretoria by these sudden, secret measures. The news from Pretoria announcing the ratification of the Convention by the Volksraad of the Transvaal has been received throughout Holland with general satisfaction. The hope is expressed that with the loyal execution of the terms of this agreement by both parties all difficulties between Great Britain and the Boers may in future be avoided.

SHOP ASSISTANTS.—On Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Shop Assistants' Twelve Hours' Labour League, a public meeting was held at the House of Commons to legislate with a view to shortening the long hours which tradesmen's employes and others were at present compelled to work. It was held in the large hall of the South-place Chapel, Finsbury, Mr. J. Nicks occupying the chair. Amongst those present were Mrs. Ashton Dilke and several influential tradesmen interested in the movement. The hall was densely crowded. The chairman remarked that the shop assistants of London thought the time had come when they should make a great effort to improve their position with regard to the number of hours they should be called upon to work.—Mr. E. A. Jackson moved a resolution to the effect that Government be at once petitioned with a view to a bill being introduced into Parliament making it compulsory on employers to close their shops after a period of twelve hours' labour by their assistants.—Mrs. Ashton Dilke, who was received with cheers, said she had long taken an interest in the welfare of shop assistants, and had attended the meeting with a view to endeavour to assist them in deciding upon a wise course of action on this subject. She thought they should pause before they asked the Government to legislate for them in this matter. Government intervention by way of legislation should not be called in on every social subject. There was the Factory Act passed in recent years which, she believed, had done as much harm as good, because it prevented a great number of women and children from obtaining work when their very existence depended upon their earning wages in some way. There were numerous objections to this project of legislation, and she wished to propose an amendment urging continued agitation, but suggesting that their efforts should be confined to moral suasion. Several speakers followed, all of whom declared that they had tried moral suasion long enough, and it had done no good.—Mr. Streeby, of the Early Closing Association, held that the proposal for legislation was an absurdity. He reproached the shop assistants for not contributing to the Early Closing Association, which could not have helped them in this matter.—This was not at all relished by the audience, and there was a general fit. The meeting breaking up in the greatest disorder.

THE GARDEN.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

Large gardens, that is large in proportion to means, are great evils, for if badly cultivated they are an eyesore and a nuisance. Besides, the small garden contains as many beautiful features as the large one, and its size is not a necessary concomitant of beauty, though it must be of magnitude, and it is rare even to find small gardens with every corner utilised to the utmost. No working man should have more than a quarter of an acre if he has to do the work of the garden after his usual daily employment is ended. To give him more would lead to one of two evils, either he would overwork himself and be unfit for his ordinary labour, or the garden would be neglected. But the dwellers in towns may derive a vast amount of pleasure, and some profit, from a space of only a few square yards in extent. When made the most of, I have seen many such back-yard gardens with a border two feet wide round the wall side, and the wall either covered with scarlet-runners or flowering creepers, with the borders planted with flower-impatiens. Many useful lessons as to the capabilities of different orders of plants for resisting smoke, may be learnt in such gardens. The difficulty of obtaining good soil is the greatest drawback to such little efforts of gardening, but it is generally overcome by energy and perseverance. If we go a step higher in the social scale, we come to the villa garden, and here there is more scope for the landscape-gardener's art. Simplicity of design, whether the extent be one acre or ten, will yield the most satisfaction at the least expense. And these are not the times for squandering money upon things that are not necessary to health or happiness. Why borrow expensive, cramped-up pottery and figures from the French, Italian, or Dutch, when we can have our beautiful green turf and the endless variety and tint of leafage and flower of tree, shrub, and flowering plants? There may be some excuse for all the summer huts, where the grass is brown all the summer long. If they go in for vases and statuary and intricate patterns for beds and borders, and crowd in as many architectural features as possible to hide their dearth of quiet, natural beauty, we need not imitate them. My ideal

A Villa Garden

would be, to divide a stretch of turf under the windows, bordered by shrubs and trees, the turf running back here and there, forming glades and recesses in a natural informal manner. The centre of the turf to be free from beds, but groups of flowers, such as roses, mixed with mignonette, musk, and other sweet flowers, might spring out of the turf, not in any geometrical fashion, but just at such points as would tell well from the windows, and the groups need not be all of the same size.

Simple specimens, too, of both shrub and flower, noted for their elegance or beauty, might be planted to take off any stiffness of view, or line. In short, in any model garden there should be no hard lines or features, but all should be easy, flowing, and reposeful. There will still be room for a few of the bright summer flowering exotics, as their presence is needed to brighten up our greenery of tree and grass at the proper season. And above all there should be scope for plenty of

Spring Flowers.

for after all the winter's frost and snow is cleared away, the snowdrops and the crocus, daisy, primrose, daffodil, and a host of others, are anxiously looked for. And this is the season to plant all I have mentioned, as well as August sown annuals, such as nemophila, saponaria, forget-me-nots, silenes, lunanthus, &c. In our ideal English garden plenty of room can and must be found for plants that flower in spring. A garden without spring flowers is an anomaly. But I shall return to this subject again. In the meantime clear away all summer bedding plants, as the gale of the past week and the frost has destroyed their beauty, and prepare the beds for replanting next month.

Fruit Trees

may be planted, bearing in mind that anything that will occupy any given position twenty or more years, should have its site well prepared. Chopped turf is the best manure for choice fruit trees. Other manures can be best applied as mulchings, or topdressings after the trees have made some growth. Select trees with stout straight healthy stems. The biggest and strongest wood must necessarily be best. Those trees possessing moderate-sized well-ripened shoots always turn out best, if the stems are free from blemish. I will give a list of the best kinds of fruits next week. In the

Orchard House

any trees requiring a shift into large pots should be attended to at once, using good turfy loam from the top spit of an old pasture, adding a proportion of manurial matter, according to its character. Crushed bones are also useful for stone fruits, figs, and vines. A small portion of old plaster should be used for stone fruits. If the loam does not contain a considerable proportion of lime, remove as much of the old soil as can be got away without lacerating the roots, although this will not signify much in the case of strong vigorous trees, as the new soil will be potted early will compensate for any disturbance or temporary derangement of the roots. And the number of fibres which will be developed in the new soil, will add strength to the system and constitution of the trees.

Winter Flowers

will require attention, and everything in the shape of damp or decay must in the house devoted to flowering plants be removed. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and green slimy pots and weeds or moss on the soil in the pots are evidences of neglect that should not be passed over. The creepers in the Conservatory must be brushed back to let in all the light possible to the Chrysanthemums, Salvia, Camellias, Eupatoriums and other plants that are now coming into blossom. Chrysanthemums, primulas, and calceolarias, must have more pot room as they require it, and be kept cool.

ADAM.

DEADLY PLAYTHINGS.

On Monday Mr. W. Carter resumed the inquiry at St. Thomas's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Downard, aged 14, lately residing at 1, Wilbey-road, Grove-lane, Camberwell, who expired at the above institution on Monday, the 17th inst., from the effects of a bullet-wound inflicted, it is alleged, accidentally on the evening of the 10th inst., by a fellow-clerk, named William Maynard Morgan. On the opening of the inquiry it was adduced that Mr. William Thomas Downard, the father of the deceased, had an interview with Morgan after the occurrence, and that he made the following statement:—"Downard and I were passing along Haysgate-street, when I took a little pistol out of my pocket, and said, 'Look out, Downard; I'll shoot you.' He had forgotten he had loaded the pistol, and was astonished when he heard the report. He said to Downard, 'Are you shot?' and on perceiving he was bleeding from a wound above the left ear, he conducted him to a doctor's shop in Walworth-road, and subsequently to St. Thomas's Hospital. Morgan, on being charged by Constable John Lance with the offence, said, 'I forgot there was a cartridge in the pistol. It was quite an accident.'—Constable Lance stated that deceased, in Morgan's presence, said, 'It was quite an accident.' The jury returned a verdict of 'Death by misadventure.'

BOUND FOR UTAH.—The Guion steamer Wisconsin sailed from the Mersey on Saturday for New York, having on board about four hundred Mormons amongst her passengers. This is the fifth company of Mormons who have left Liverpool during the present year. They include twenty elders, and are under the charge of Mr. L. R. Martineau, who has supervised the Liverpool Conference for the past two years. Amongst the four hundred are some sixty from Scotland. During the present year in the five companies no fewer than about 2,000 Mormons have sailed from the Mersey for the United States.

CETAWAYO IN CAPTIVITY.—Mr. Gladstone, in response to an appeal made to him by 81 members of the House of Commons, stated some time ago that Sir Hercules Robinson had been instructed to consider whether a much greater amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetawayo, provided that he would engage not to make use of it to return to Zululand. The Governor of Cape Colony has now given instructions that the King is to have the largest measure of liberty compatible with the prevention of his return to his own country.

WORK, WAGES, AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

—TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR,—Free Trade versus Protection is, I dare say, an important question, but there are many points which have a still more pressing claim for consideration. The settlement of these, lies entirely in the hands of us workmen, who, as a rule, do not see that times are changed since English goods were the only ones at which foreigners would look. The foreigner now knows perfectly well that Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, and Americans can supply him; and although in some cases we still maintain our superiority of quality, it is generally only the price that decides where the orders shall be placed.

Of course, the most serious consideration is that of wages. I am not now going into the abstract right or wrong of strikes, but I notice that whenever a strike does occur it is always taken for granted that employers can afford to pay a higher price for labour. If this assumption is true, well and good. But suppose it is not true, how then? If the advance is given, the employer must raise his goods made cheaper abroad. If it is refused, and the men go out, the trade goes to the foreigner, who for the most part is far too clever to give up the advantage he has gained. In either case, it is the workman who goes first to the wall.

It is no use for us to flatter ourselves, or to be flattered by others, into the belief that we have only to stand out for higher wages in order to get it. We are as powerless as our employers in the matter. Prices are regulated, not by what we or they would like, but by what others are contented with; and we must either work for pay which will enable our employer to sell goods in competition with foreign makers, or see him left without any work to give us. If he finds that he is being undersold, he must reduce his price, or lose his trade. If he cannot hold his own, we are thrown out of employment; and unless we make up our minds to assist him by reducing our demands as he reduces his, the trade too often leaves the country, never to return. A large iron-master I know of was offered an important contract for iron for a railway in Russia, a country where English iron had always held its own. The price was such that at the existing rate of wages he could only have taken it at a loss. The order was large enough to employ his works, which were then running less than half time, fully for six months. He proposed to his men that if they would take rather less wages, so as to enable him to get 11 per cent. profit, he would take it; but they held out for the full rate. He refused the order, and it was taken by a Belgian firm at the price offered to him. Since that time none but Belgian iron has been purchased by that railway in Russia.

Many of us say that we cannot live in the same style and on the same wages as foreigners do. If this is so, it is a poor look-out for us. There are only two alternatives: either to learn to do it, or to find out how to live without work. But, mind you, the lower rate of wages would exist only in name. In most cases the reductions would enable us to have full employment, instead of working short time, and we should take home more money on Saturday night than we do now. If foreign workmen will work more cheaply than English, foreign masters will take the trade, and there will be no work for English artisans to do. It is no use for us to say, we will wait until that happens, and then take lower wages. Here is trade going out of the country every day, and every day's delay makes it harder to get it back, and means a bigger reduction in order to do it.

But wages are not the only point on which concessions ought to be made if we are not to let other nations take our iron trade out of our hands. Many workmen have an idea that the particular pattern which they have always been used to, whether it is a horse-shoe, a saw, a hoe, or a padlock, is the best that can be made. So it may be for many purposes, but not for all. The man who uses the tool ought to be the best judge of what is the best shape for the work he has to do; but whether he is or not, he considers himself so, and will have the thing he wants. Very often it is something different from what has been made in England before. When this is the case, there is a great difficulty in getting his pattern exactly copied. The workman does not understand why the article is wanted of that particular shape, and thinks he can improve upon it. He does not know the special purpose for which it is intended, and is not contented to believe that foreigners know their own business best. The consequence is that (finding it useless to attempt to get what they want made in England) they go to Germany, America, or Belgium, where they can have the exact thing that suits them. I know a lot of cases of this kind. Brass foundry, locks, cutlery, cast iron goods, which can be made as well in England as anywhere, are being bought by Spaniards and South Americans from France and Germany, because they will not send them just what they want. Now surely it cannot matter to us what is the pattern of the article we are making; we have to get used to it, but that is soon done. But it does matter to us whether we have full work or short time. The mischief does not end with losing a little messing job, more than that it is worth. It means losing the main bulk of the trade as well, for those who will go out of their way to make special things are sure in the long run to get the orders for the regular goods as well.

There is another silly practice which workmen could reform. Take the sickle trade, for instance. It has been and is the custom not to allow any boy to be apprenticed to the trade unless he is the son of a sickle-maker, and even then only one boy from each family is admitted. The result has been that while the demand for sickles has increased, the supply has been standing still, if not falling off. English sickles used to be the only ones that could be sold; but when foreign merchants could get half or even a quarter of the quantity they required from England, they were compelled, against their will, to buy them somewhere else. They took the patterns to Germany, found the German manufacturers willing to make them, and now in Russia and on the Danube probably more German than English sickles are used. The idea of the trade society was, of course, to keep up the wages by keeping down the number of workmen. The result has been to induce the Germans to take up a trade which they probably would not have attempted if we had only had gumption enough to hold it.

The sum total of the whole matter is, that we have no monopoly of foreign markets, as we once had. Other nations can do as good work as we can, and they often do it more cheaply. They have already taken a large share of what used to be our trade, and unless we fight them with their own weapons they will have a great deal more. There is no reason why an Englishman should not be able to do anything that a foreigner can; and if we cannot live comfortably upon as low wages, at all events, do not let us help in making them still lower.

Much of the remedy for the bad state of trade lies in our own hands—more so, perhaps, than in those of our employers; and the sooner we begin to face matters as they really are, and to accommodate ourselves to the altered conditions of things, the better it will be for ourselves and for the country.

ONE FROM THE FORGE.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING.—Replying to the toast of "The House of Lords and Commons," at the annual dinner of the Hanley Conservative Club, on Thursday evening, Mr. C. Donaldson Hudson, M.P., remarked that Sir Stafford Northcote had advised organisation. What should they organise for? In the first place, to get rid of Gladstone, Bright, Harcourt, Chamberlain, and company, and, in the second, to inaugurate a policy which would not advocate dishonesty, dishonour, and disgrace. He characterised the Land Bill as a wholesale and deliberate robbery, and said it took from one class their inheritance and gave it to another.

FATAL DRINKING.—A man named Cutler, a sweep, died at Cambridge on Thursday night from the effect of excessive drinking. He had been taking liquor all day, and at last fell down in a public-house insensible. He was conveyed home in a hack, and expired soon after his arrival. Rumours are afloat that a quantity of spirit had been foolishly given him, but they would appear to have been exaggerated. However, two undergraduates admit that they put a small quantity of gin in his beer.

Mr. Spencer Walpole, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries, has visited Exeter for the purpose of examining plans of a proposed new "pass" at Salmon Pool weir. It was mentioned as showing the capabilities of the Exe, that in the year 1879 over 410,000 worth of fish was sold out of the river. During Lent two Frenchmen stayed at Topham, and bought over 44,000 worth of the French markets.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Truth.)

An anecdote in connection with the Lord Mayor elect is current in the City. Alderman Musgrove, who was many years ago at the head of the well known firm of auctioneers, wanting a large parcel to be sent on to him, left word that the porter was to deliver it; but the man being out of the way, one of the senior clerks carried it to its destination. The Alderman was so struck with the good nature of the act, and the absence of pride or pretension of his clerk, who stood high in his estimation for ability and attention, that he at once took him into partnership. He is now at the head of the firm, and will be installed as Lord Mayor next month.

A tale of almost unequalled self-sacrifice comes home from the Transvaal. Dr. Landon, of the Army Medical Department, was wounded at the Majuba Mountain on the day when Sir George Colley was killed. The bullet struck his spine, and paralysed his lower limbs. Knowing he must die, he called to the orderlies near him and caused himself to be propped up against a boulder. There, in the very presence of death, he with his own hand forced the morphia solution into the wounded arm of Corporal Farmer, and thus, fearfully wounded and suffering most acutely, he died. The story of this gallant devotion is vouched for by the best authority.

Among the wills proved during the last month was one of a dust-contractor, which was dated on the 18th of April last, the personality being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeathed £2,000 to his doctor, but the legacy was only to be paid if he lived for two years after making his will, and if he lived four years it was to be increased to £3,000, but as he died within a week, the doctor derived no benefit.

Every one is accustomed to receive applications for aid based upon strange pleas, but the following letter, which has been received by Miss Maude Branscombe, puts in a special claim for a subscription of a somewhat novel kind:—London, 13th October, 1881. Madam,—I have to beg that you will kindly consider whether you can make an annual subscription to 'The Provident Clerks' Society. After talking the matter seriously over with a few fellow-clerks, we came to the conclusion that you ought to do so, on the ground that it is rather hard lines that we are unable to walk a quarter of a mile in any direction in the City without seeing at least five photographic representations of your beautiful face. Consider, madam, juvenile feelings, and oblige by giving this matter your serious attention.—Yours faithfully, A JUNIOR CLERK. To Miss Maude Branscombe, Royalty Theatre, Dean-street, Soho.

(From the World.)

Two members of the Irish division have displayed great and conspicuous "jams" at the present crisis. While Mr. T. P. O'Connor is "orating" in the States, Mr. Justin McCarthy has gone to Constantinople to study the Eastern Question.

A correspondent writes that perhaps it would be a pity for Miss Fanny Parnell to study the graver poems of her ancestor, old Dr. Thomas Parnell. She might lose something of the easy grace of her delightful dithyrambs. On the other hand, she would be pleased to learn that the excellent old man evidently had a spirit of prophecy, when, in the only two lines ever quoted from him, he wrote:—

"And all that's madly odd or wildly gay."

We call it only pretty Fanny's way."

Miss Parnell is now known as the "Sally Brass of the Land League."

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is not a young man. He was a leader in Irish politics nearly forty years ago. But it is quite true that the ex-Premier of Victoria is about to take to himself a wife, and that the bride will be a cousin of his—Miss Hall, of Liverpool. May they live long and prosper! I have heard of a bridegroom of eighty who lived to be a grandfather.

There is so much that is really beautiful in Mr. D. G. Rossetti's new volume, that one is almost ashamed at associating any of it with the ludicrous. Still one cannot help thinking what a careless printer—say one of Mr. Walter's boy-staff, for instance—might have made of the first line of "Innocence":—

"This are the night-shirts left behind!"

by the substitution only of a single letter for another!

(From Punch.)

IRISH NOTES.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Injustice to Landlords. **LAND LEAGUE POLICE.**—Not honesty—generally considered the best. (2) Advocacy of swindling.

IRISH REBELLION.—Sunshining windows. **IRISH MARTYRS.**—Well-fed gentlemen in a Government bedchamber.

IRISH WANT.—To see a tax-spenders as well as a tax-collector. (2) The Prince of Wales or the Duke of Connaught.

POLICE AND POLICITY.

Police in the garden

Are guardin' at Hawarden

And watching with great circumspection;

So Gladstone is made

To give up Free Trade.

And compelled to go in for Protection.

POPULAR FINANCIAL DELUSIONS.—That calls are sixpence a mile because that amount has been fixed by Act of Parliament. That the charge for attendance in an hotel bill will satisfy the hotel servants. That over-paid taxes are ever returned to the payer by the Government. That the public will never attempt to upset a "No fee" system, however honestly started in theatres, hotels, and railways.

OUR OCEAN DRAGONS.—An order issued a few days since by Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar in command of forces at Portsmouth by direction of the Duke of Cambridge, begins as follows:—"The Field Marshal Comdr. in Chief desires to convey the expression of his royal highness's entire approbation of the fine condition in which the troops (including the Royal Marines) turned out for his inspection on Wednesday, the 12th, the men being steady under arms, and the horses in good condition." There does, then, exist in her Majesty's sea service a corps of cavalry, after all. But the foregoing is certainly the first formal recognition, at headquarters, of the gallant horse marines.

THE WEATHER AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—One night last week "at Oxford and Cambridge, the thermometer fell 28 degrees." Very sad; we hope it didn't touch the honorary degrees, of which there may be still a sufficient supply in hand to go on with. On the other hand, by the law of natural compensation, there has been a large increase of candidates for matriculation.

EVIDENT RESULT.—An assembly of Notables has been appointed to meet, and, if possible, settle the affairs of Egypt. Why not summon a Council of Able-men instead of Not-ables? Why, there's inability on the very face of it!

YORKSHIRE RELISH.—Since Mr. Gladstone's triumphant visit to Leeds, the proprietors of a popular Yorkshire "pick-me-up" propose to call it the "Gladstone." The Tory papers say that Yorkshire Sauce is "just like his impudence."

Mrs. RAMSEY says what's the good of knowing geography when she has bought half a dozen maps of the world, and can't find the Specific Ocean on any one of them?

GENERAL OPINION OF THE PREMIER.—He went for the trees at Hawarden with his axe last Saturday week. Never knew such a feller!

SONG SUGGESTED BY THE TRANSVAAL AND THE LAND LEAGUE.—"When we were Boers together."

PEOPLE most "dependent on the soil" are washerwomen and glove cleaners.

(From Judy.)

ONE-LEGGED CHRISTIANITY.—In the interests of humanity it is devoutly to be hoped that the Baptist missionaries quartered on the frontier of Abyssinia will withdraw as soon as conveniently possible. If they do not, they will have a crowd of one-legged neophytes hopping after them in a manner piteous to behold. We learn, on the unimpeachable authority of a geodetic journal, that King John of Abyssinia, who at the rate he is going seems likely to do more than was ever accomplished by Prince Ramseas to make his country known, is a Coptic Christian, and proves it by subjecting to the penalty of having one leg cut off such of his subjects as shall presume to visit the missionaries aforesaid. Many do so presume nevertheless, and the King has indicated the punishment. He says "he means to carry on the work of evangelisation himself." Yes; but surely Mr. Gladstone, whom Bulgarian horrors so disconcerted, will have a word with his Majesty. If a man may not begin to be a Christian without ceasing to be a biped, the resources of civilisation will indeed be at an end.

CARTRIDGES IN COTTON BALES.

Supposed Plot to Fire English Mills.

A startling affair came to light in Liverpool on Wednesday, and has caused considerable excitement on 'Change. It transpired that in a number of bales of cotton sent from Liverpool to three different mills in Oldham a quantity of cartridges were found, the number in one of the bales being stated to be nearly forty. Some of them were brought to Liverpool, and proved to be revolver cartridges of the ordinary "bulldog" pattern. With the exception of one instance, they were discovered before the cotton was put into the beating machinery. In that case, however, they got in, and one of them was struck and a good deal dented. Fortunately the percussion cap was not touched, or the cartridge would have exploded, and in all probability have set fire to the mass of loose cotton. The bales had been warehoused in Liverpool, and were bought in the ordinary way of business, so that at present no clue can be obtained to the presence of the cartridges. The discovery of cartridges in some Oldham cotton bales is regarded as a peculiar significance at Oldham, since there have been recently no fewer than five fires in a single week in cotton mills. Colonel Shaw, the United States Consul, has asked a gentleman largely interested in limited companies, to immediately inform him should any discovery be made in the cotton. The latest discovery is the finding of a stone five and a half pounds in weight in a bale.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

The five men committed for manslaughter, viz., James Carney, prizefighter; James Bagnall, landlord of the Saracen's Head Hotel, Birmingham; John Brown, publican; Wm. Price, alias Posh Price; and James Hodgkiss, all of Birmingham, were charged on Wednesday with the manslaughter of James Highland, the champion light-weight pugilist.—Mr. Colmore, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Cheston, of Birmingham, defended the prisoners. On the 7th inst. Carney and Highland fought at Middleton, Warwickshire, for £30, the battle being fought in a ring formed with ropes and three-quarters. After forty-six rounds, lasting one hour and three-quarters, the police appeared upon the scene, seized the ropes, and arrested Carney. The other spectators escaped. Highland, who was most seriously injured, and disfigured almost beyond recognition, escaped by getting into a hamper, which the police passed without opening. The hamper had contained the ropes, stakes, sponges, &c., and was brought in a furniture van which conveyed the pugilistic party from Birmingham at about four o'clock on the morning of the fight. The prisoners were all committed to the Warwick Assizes for a fortnight since for committing a breach of the peace, but Highland subsequently dying, as alleged, from the injuries received in the fight, the prisoners were arrested for manslaughter. Dr. Samson Gamgee, who made the post-mortem examination of the deceased, described the chest as being covered with bruises, also the arms and eyes. The bruise on the chest penetrated the ribs. There were evidences of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. He attributed the death to inflammation of the lungs, connected with severe contusions of the chest and bruises in other parts of the body. Evidence of the fight was afterwards given tending to show that Carney fought with the deceased, and that the other prisoners took an active part in the fight. When arrested, Carney said that the death was not caused by the fight, and that he fought with the deceased for £25 a side, because the latter was always challenging him. An alibi was set up for Bagnall, and on behalf of the other prisoners it was contended that the death was not the direct cause of the injuries sustained in the fight. Evidence was given that from three to four o'clock on the afternoon of the fight the deceased drank ten or twelve glasses of whisky, and that from that time till about ten days afterwards he was almost continually drunk, and upon one occasion whilst drunk fell out of a cart.—The magistrates said they considered death was the result of the injuries sustained in the fight, and committed all the prisoners to the Warwick Assizes for manslaughter.

GEVENCEY.

OWING to the success which has attended the sale of this Champagne in a private way since its first introduction into this Country in 1871

MESSRS. JOHN C. HANDS and CO.,

the Sole Importers, have been encouraged to offer it to the public as being a Pure Wine at a very moderate price.

The principal characteristics of this Wine, apart from the effervescence which has rendered the Wines of Champagne so deservedly famous, are:—

NATURAL DRYNESS, not being made artificially and unpleasantly dry.

LIGHTNESS, being free from the admixture of any deleterious spirit; and

CLEANNESS, having a most agreeable taste, and not leaving any unpleasantness on the palate.

FOR DINNERS, BALLS, PICNICS, LAWN TENNIS MEETINGS, RACES, &c. It is particularly suitable, being agreeable and refreshing, and an incentive to good spirits, without causing any of the unpleasant after-effects which so often attend the use of highly-dorified Champagnes.

FOR INVALIDS it is also particularly adapted from its lightness and purity, and is invariably recommended by the medical faculty in cases of weakness where a stimulant is required, having the greatest possible exhilarating properties, with the least amount of alcohol.

PRICE:—BOTTLES, 27s. 6d.; HALF BOTTLES, 10s. PER DOZEN. |

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WINE GROWERS' AGENTS,

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KENT'S KNIFE CLEANERS.

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SAVE CUTLERY AND LABOUR.

REFERENCES CAN BE GIVEN BOTH TO HOTELS,

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, Etc.

And to Private Houses, where the same machines may be seen which have been

IN CONSTANT DAILY USE OVER THIRTY YEARS

GEORGE KENT,

199, 200, 201, HIGH HOLBORN

such infractions or the law are constantly occurring, it seems a pity that some public body or function does not take the matter up, the law having been imposed in the interests of morality and with a due regard to the sanctity of human life.

RIPPINGILL'S PATENT are the only perfect Oil Stoves in the world. They will burn without smoke or smell, are perfectly safe, no pipes or fittings, are unequalled for Warming Greenhouses, rooms, Offices, Halls, Pump Rooms, &c. To save Plants from being kept out of the way, are unvarnished. Price from a few shillings. Illustrated List free from the

MILNER LAMP AND STOVE COMPANY, 118, Holborn, London, E.C. 1.

LEFROY.

It would seem, from the latest information that has been obtained upon the subject, that no definite arrangement whatever has yet been come to with regard to the trial of the prisoner; but one important change has been made in this respect, that the case will not be tried by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, as was originally intended. His lordship will open the commission on Monday, and on Tuesday morning the grand jury will be charged by Mr. Justice Denman, and this learned judge, as at present arranged, will try the whole of the cases, that of Lefroy included. According to the opinions of the officials connected with the circuit, there is sufficient business to occupy one learned judge for at least eight days, and as the opening of the commissions for the counties of Essex and Herts is fixed for Monday, the 7th of November, the Maidstone business will not be concluded in time to allow this to be done, unless some alteration is made in the present arrangements. There is very little doubt, however, that, under any circumstances, the trial of Lefroy will take place on Thursday, and every effort will be made to bring it to a conclusion on Saturday, in order to prevent the locking up of the jury on Sunday. Mr. F. Scudamore, the acting under-sheriff of the county, has made all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the jury, who will not be allowed to separate after the prisoner has been given in charge to them until they have delivered their verdict. On Friday morning he was removed from Lewes Gaol to Maidstone, where the assizes for Kent and Sussex will open on Monday next. The prisoner, who was in charge of two warders, was dressed in a pair of dark trousers, black coat, high hat, and new shoes. He looked pale, but in good health.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE CASES.

Sir James Hannen the President of the Divorce Division, is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition, and it is fully expected that in a very short time he will be able to take cases, so that no arrears, it is to be hoped, will accumulate, especially as the learned judge, at the rising of the Court for the long vacation, had not only exhausted the official list, but a supplemental one which was issued. Until his lordship, however, has thoroughly recovered, Sir Robert Phillimore has arranged to dispose of the business of the division. Yesterday the official list was issued, from which it appears that in matrimonial cases there are 90 undefended; 42 defended; 3 special juries; and 8 common juries, making a total of 143. In regard to probate matters, 23 are to be disposed of before the "Court itself"; 3 for common juries; and 8 for special juries—total, 34. Amongst the cases to be tried is one in which a youthful noble earl is a co-respondent, the respondent being considerably his senior in years; another suit will excite great interest in Roman Catholic circles, especially in reference to the custody of the children of the marriage. In a case tried some years ago, the petitioner sought a divorce on the ground of the alleged infidelity of his wife, and although she was proved to be alone with the co-respondent under most compromising circumstances, yet medical evidence was adduced which negatived the allegation and the suit was dismissed. A second petition has now been filed, another co-respondent's name being introduced. For some time past a certain suit has been freely talked about as likely to cause a great sensation in the theatrical world, two well-known names being introduced, but in such cases as have been spoken about is entered for trial. The extraordinary will suit of "Baker v. Rothwell," in regard to which the jury, after a protracted trial, could not agree to a verdict, is now to be determined before Sir James Hannen himself. It will be remembered that the will, which was alleged to be a forgery, was stated to have been found some considerable time after the testator's death in a hole in the ceiling, which had been made for the better working of a churning apparatus connected with the farm at Pemberton, Lancashire.

The *Law Times* states that Mr. Justice Lindley has been promoted to the Court of Appeal. The new Lord Justice was appointed a judge in May, 1875.

ALARMING FIRE AT WOODFORD.—Early yesterday morning an alarming fire broke out on the estate of Mr Spicer, J.P., at Woodford. On waiting the arrival of the brigade, Mr. Thomas Darvell, the bailiff, entered the burning shed and rescued 11 out of 12 cows. One of them was severely burnt. The flames spread to four large outbuildings and was threatening other premises when the North Metropolitan Brigade arrived. The fire raged furiously for some hours. It was ultimately got under, but not until four buildings were nearly destroyed. The loss will fall upon the Royal Exchange Fire Office.

SEDUCTION.—Yesterday morning at the Stratford Petty Sessions, Henry Brockhurst surrendered to be hauled on a charge of abducting from her parents Sarah Clarkson, of Dagenham. The circumstances attending this prisoner's abduction are reported in last Sunday's edition of the *People* and now Mr. Willis, solicitor, said that on obtaining the certificate of birth of the girl, he found she was 16 years of age last June, so that the charge could not be sustained, and he therefore withdrew it with regret, as the defendant's conduct with regard to the girl was reprehensible. Major Stuart ordered the defendant's discharge, without remark.

WHOLESALE HORSE STRALING.—Yesterday, at the Stratford Petty Sessions, before Major Stuart, Edward Lubrock, 37, Tottenham, gave his address as Smith's Lodge-house, Spitalfields, and was charged by Inspector Bodger of the metropolitan police with being concerned in stealing a number of horses from the metropolis and suburbs. Although there were other charges against the prisoner only two were gone into and from the evidence in those cases it appeared that earlier in the present month, Mr. Benjamin Allen, on going to stable, under a railway arch in the Bethnal-green-road, found that it had been entered, and a bay pony worth £25 had been taken away, and at once gave information to the police, and it was subsequently found on the possession of Mr. George Hawkes, of Canhall-lane, Leyton, who had purchased it from the prisoner, but he could not be found until Friday, when he again appeared before Mr. Hawkes's place, and requested him to purchase the horse that he had been concerned in stealing £10 for it.—The police were communicated with, and the prisoner asked that a man named Scandell gave it to him to sell, quickly, however, were set on foot, and it was found that it had been stolen on the previous day from the stable of Mr. Cornelius Conway, a dealer, of Commercial-road, Stepney. The prisoner was then given into custody and was recognised as an old offender, no less than five previous convictions being proved against him.—Mr. Stuart committed the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court for trial, stating that Inspector Bodger could prefer no other charges there.

DRINKING, DEATH, AND GRIEF.—Yesterday, Mr. Geo. Collins, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an investigation at Luby's Music Hall, Mite-end-road, in connection with the death of Alfred Weeks, aged 50, a labourer living at 10, Eagle-place, close by.—Deceased had for the last of time lived with a woman named Dawson as wife, and despite the irregularity of the connection, they were stated by the landlady never to have quarrelled but always lived very happily together. The woman dying suddenly some five or six months ago, he became perfectly inconsolable, refusing all food, and shutting himself up for some time. He at length declared that he would not survive "his dear" long, but would die himself to death. This resolve, in spite of every effort on the part of those about him to dissuade him, he at once himself to carry out, and his landlady stated that he frequently drank as much as three and four pints of rum, and was suffering with heart disease and bronchitis. His doctor told him he would kill himself, but to ease one around him he turned a deaf ear, and gradually came so ill that he had to take to his bed. His landlady nursed him, and at 3.30 on Wednesday afternoon him apparently in his usual health. Returning to his half an hour later, however, he was quite dead, and a doctor having apparently carried him off, and a doctor who had attended him attributed death to a complication of diseases, accelerated, and in some cases caused up by, excessive drinking.—A verdict was returned accordingly.

Alleged Ill-treatment of Children.

The special committee of the London School Board appointed to inquire into the charges of cruelty, mismanagement, and neglect at the St. Paul's Industrial School, met, yesterday morning, the chairman of the board, Mr. E. N. Buxton, presiding. It was decided to conduct the inquiry as before a jury. Mrs. Surr and Mr. Scrutton, or his representative, being regarded as the two parties to the proceedings. The charges, sixteen in number, referred chiefly to the insufficiency of food, clothing, warmth, medical comforts and attendance, the absence of education in winter and falsification of reports.—The first witness, Albert Hawkins, about 15 years of age, who had been three-and-a-half years in the school, in cross-examination by Mrs. Surr, said the master school was punished if any boy talked and the whole could not find out who it was. They were put on bread and water all day. One day a bottle of solution was lost, and all the boys were made to stand out in the yard in the cold the whole day, and were also punished by being deprived of their dinners. A boy named Voss and another named Covell, who had both since died in the school, had been made to wash sheets in severe weather on the cold stones in cold water, and in an uncovered yard. Voss died of sore hands and feet, and Covell of starvation. Two boys named Barnes also died, were made to sit often on the cold stone steps, and, in reply to pitying representations from the friends of other boys, the governor said, "I can't help it." Witness had been sent by the cook to change a loaf of bread for a cake, which he took to the governor's house, the boys not getting any of it. The little boys, when their mattresses had rotted with wet, had sometimes to lie on the iron bedsteads. In examination by the Chairman, the witness said he was not telling what he had been told, but had seen it all himself. He gave no further proof that Covell had died of starvation, but reiterated a statement that the cook had refused the request of the other boys to give him bread and butter instead of dry bread.—Mr. Scrutton declined to accept the invitation to cross-examine the witness until he had had an opportunity of testing his statements.—The resolution having been carried to adjourn the cross-examination of the witness until Tuesday, Mrs. Surr declined to call any other witness until the cross-examination of Hawkins was completed.—It was finally decided to adjourn the inquiry to Monday week.

Mrs. Harriet Smith, of the Prince of Wales's Feather Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Joseph Callaway, of the same place, were on Friday, at Marlborough-street, charged upon five summonses, the former without allowing her house to be used for the purposes of betting, and the latter with receiving money for the consideration of promises to pay on certain events relating to horse-racing.—Mr. Mead appeared for the prosecution, on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. S. B. Abrahams, of Great Marlborough-street, for the defence.—Police-constable Charles Drew said that on Sept. 21st he went to the Prince of Wales's Feathers, in Warren-street, off Callway, the manager, two barmaids, and about a dozen persons in the house. A man then asked one of the barmaids for pen and ink, wrapped some money in a piece of paper, wrote something, and handed it to Callway. The latter said to witness, "Your horse (Bluestone) did not have a run yesterday, and you will have to receive your half-crown back." Witness told Callway that he would have the half-crown on another horse, and also half-crown on a horse not named. The manager told him to give it to "Skippy" the potman, and he did so.—The witness was subjected to a long and very searching cross-examination by Mr. Abrahams, in the course of which he said that he was not aware of the name of any person who made a bet in the house. He took notes of what was said at the time, and had since torn them up.—Another constable having given evidence, Mr. Abrahams commented in severe terms on the way in which the prosecution had been got up. At the time in question, Mr. Smith was absent from the house, and she had on many occasions given strict orders that no betting should be permitted. The constable Drew stated that he saw a man hand some money in a piece of paper to Callway, but it could be proved that a loan society was held at the house, and that persons were in the habit of leaving money there in payment of their loans, and that the constable had acted under a wrong impression.—Joseph Callway, brother of Mrs. Smith, gave evidence and said he remembered taking half-a-crown from Drew as he was going to Hampton races, to bet on a horse, and as the horse did not start, the half-crown was returned.—Mr. Mansfield said he was of opinion that betting had been made in the case. The manager, young man, was a coming down to Hampton races, he understood, for the constable. He considered the behaviour of the police simply abominable, and that their conduct was worse than that of the persons charged. He could not understand the Treasury taking up such a case. The only summons gone into was dismissed, and the others were adjourned for 14 days.

Yesterday, at the Stratford Petty Sessions, before Mr. E. Howard, chairman, and Mr. Green, Frederick Smith, a magistrate, of 13, Chase-road, Woodford, summoned to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of the illegitimate child of Sarah C. Amber, of the Rescue Society watched the case of the girl.—The complainant, a very respectable and good-looking girl, deposed that she was a single woman and was at present staying at the Rescue Society's Home, Queen-street, City. On the 8th of May last she delivered of a female bastard child in the West 1st Union, and the defendant was the father of it. She had kept company with the defendant for three years. He had promised her marriage, and the faith of that promise he seduced her in July, 1871, and continued afterwards to have frequent intercourse with her until near the time when the baby was born. He said he would marry her before she was ill, but put her off with various excuses, and when two months defendant gave her 2s. 6d. and had continued to that sum for several months. The defendant was cross-examined by the counsel for the defence, and he admitted he had been familiar with other men, but he refused to shake her original statement in any way. She received five or six half-crowns from him.—Ellen Spencer, residing at 12, Gladstone-cottages, Woodford, deposed that up to September the complainant stayed at her house for about three months. At that time the defendant called upon the complainant, and she saw him give money to her to buy a bottle for the baby. She had seen him give the girl money on more than one occasion.—The defendant in his defence made some serious imputations on the complainant's character, and said if he had not he could have proved them to be true.—The Chairman pointed out that he had had plenty of time to get witnesses to the court, as he received the summons on the 18th of October. The fact was, the defendant was shabby as his conduct was testified to by the girl, and upon him to pay 2s. 6d. a week until the child attained the age of sixteen years, with 14s. 6d. costs.—Mr. A. said every thing which had been made into the child's character, and it was found to be very good, with the exception of her having been led away by the defendant. He was glad to say that the Rescue Society would be able to place her in good service.—Mr. Howard thanked Amher for his attendance.

Lady Brassey opened a sailors' bazaar and fane on Tuesday in connection with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society in the Lecture Hall, Wren-road, Berwell-green.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Yesterday, Majesty's Prison, Pontenville, Dr. Danford Thomas made an inquest on the body of James Welsh, aged 32, a convict, registered No. 10,330, who, described as a middle-aged man, was sentenced on the 7th February last, at the Middlesex Sessions, to five years' penal servitude, with three years' police supervision for stealing from a house. He had undergone two short terms of imprisonment and seven years' penal servitude, for uttering counterfeit money. He was received into the establishment from Clerkenwell prison under an order signed by C. Kirkpatrick, and was placed to picking oakum. On the 27th inst. he was found dead in his cell by acting warden Woodard, who informed the doctor the cause of death was rupture of the heart. He had previously eaten his dinner, and was termed a good prisoner, having been reported for misconduct.—Verdict, "from natural causes."

CITY, Saturday Afternoon.

The Money Market is very easy, with but a slight demand for either loans or discounts. The American Exchange has further recovered to 4 dols. 80½c. thus yet more reducing the chances of gold going from hence to New York.

For a Saturday, Stock Exchange business has been fairly animated, and monetary considerations being favourable, the markets have throughout exhibited greater steadiness. Consols are firm, at 99½ to 99¼ for delivery and the account.

In the English Railway Market there is a full average business passing. London and Brighton A Stock is weakened by reports of a competing line and a contemplated issue of new capital, but the rumours are believed to be groundless. The Scotch and heavy lines are still in favour, and are quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ better than yesterday. Canadian railways are dull and weak, but there is more doing in American railways, which are strengthened by the higher prices received from New York. The feature as regards Foreign railways is the continued strong demand for Mexican, owing to the favourable dividend announcement at the rate of 8 per cent. Foreign Bonds are, on the whole, strong, but there is a disposition to await the result of the Paris settlement before entering into any large transactions. Most speculative issues are fractionally higher.

GREAT FOOTBALL MATCH AT KENNINGTON

OVAL.
LONDON v. BIRMINGHAM.—Yesterday, in fine but cold weather, the above clubs played their annual match under the association rules, at the Kennington Oval. In the presence of a large and fashionable gathering, the London team, captained by Mr. J. H. Pringle, won the toss, and elected the gaoler end of the ground, the wind being in their favour. Pringle kicked off for the home team at seven minutes past three, and soon put the ball into the hands of the batsmen. The first innings on the Birmingham ground, and Todd very nearly secured a goal, but the ball just landed on the post, and rebounding to Keeney, who was in the goal, he was unable to get it. The second innings was out of distance, and at half time no advantage by either side had been secured. After the usual interval, ends were changed and Evans kicked off, but the play of the London team was so good that Evans was unable to get a goal. The Birmingham team, captained by David Reid, in a scrimmage from which no score was made. The London team next made a vigorous attack upon the Birmingham stronghold, and secured the first goal, which was scored by James to the right of the goal. James then worked it to Evans, who cleverly brought it out of the scrimmage, and scored a goal for Birmingham. After this some spirited play took place, and the Birmingham team were enabled to get a goal, but as the off side it was disallowed, and no further advantage being obtained up to the call of time the match ended in a draw. Brown was injured in the second half, and was unable to play. Pringle was injured in a splendid form for his side, and was well served by Keeney. Birmingham were forced to play a good deal of the match, and Pringle was exceptionally good.—Mr. J. H. Coffey was umpire for Birmingham, and E. H. Bambridge for London, whilst Mr. C. H. Alcock was referee.

The sides were — Sweetest (Pillagers back-keeper), T. H. French (Old Etonians), and A. L. Bambridge (Swifts) (backs), J. F. Francis (Old Carthusians) and J. Vincent (Old Carthusians) (half-backs), C. Bambridge (Swifts) and L. B. Meyer (Carthusians) (left-ends), C. H. Smith (Swatsons) (middle), C. D. Leys (Carthusians) (right-ends), and A. H. Toft (Old Carthusians) (right side). Umpire: M. H. Bambridge (Swifts).

Birmingham: C. H. Hobson (Walsall captain), A. Jones (St. Andrew's), and Harry (Strollers) (backs), T. H. Smith (Strollers), A. Brown (Aston Villa) (swifts), and R. Law (Aston Villa) (half-backs), G. H. Holden (Wednesday Old Athletic) and J. James (Small Heath Alliance) (right wing), H. Evans (Small Heath Alliance) (left wing), and J. H. Toft (Small Heath Alliance) (left wing). Umpire: J. H. Crofield (hon. sec. Birmingham Association). Referee: Major Marindin (R.E.).

Unfortunately, Mr. Vincent injured his knee-cap just before half-time and had to retire, which left the London team one man short in the second portion of the game.

A twenty miles bicycle match has been arranged to take place Manchester on Saturday next, between F. De Citty (French champion and H. O. Duncan (champion of Middlesex), for a special prize given to the company. The Frenchman arrives on Friday next, Nov. 4 and stays only a short time, and it will positively be his last visit to England this season. As Duncan rode him so close at the Alexandra Palace, will, perhaps, prove an exciting centre.

Mr. MacLachlan, of Keble College, who so distinguished himself the recent Oxford and Cambridge cricket match, has been elected by the Dark Blues captain for the ensuing season.—Maidenhead sustained a heavy defeat at the hands of the Oxonians, at the Association, yesterday afternoon: Parr, Sweet, and Sandwich each secured a goal to nil.

PRINCE OF WALES' GROUNDS, BOW.
A capital afternoon's sport was decided at these grounds yesterday afternoon, and the weather being fine, a numerous company patronised the old East End enclosure. The following is a brief return. Mr. Steeles handicapped.

110 YARDS NOVICE HANDICAP.—Winners of heats, T. Wood, 8 yard start; C. Quinton, 6; T. Conner, 5; B. Elliott, 8; C. M. Field, 9; Clifford, 5; W. Ash, 7. Final heat—Conner, 1; Quinton, 8; Elliott, 5. A good race. Won by a yard; six inches separated second and third.

200 YARDS HANDICAP.—Winners of heats: M. Haley, 10 yards start; G. Jarrad, 16; J. Hatchman, 5. Final next week.

A very limited number of visitors put in an appearance at Little Bridge Grounds yesterday, when a two hours walking match was held. The competitors being Charles Anderson and James Cull, both of Enfield. Both are novices, and as yet have not made any particular mark as walkers, and their performance yesterday was a surprise to the future champions. Anderson was the first to start, at 5 miles and 1, and eventually won easily, his opponent returning at a trifle over 11 miles, Anderson took 1h. 55min. 25sec. to complete 11 1/2 miles, when he was told he could stop. A Mr. Watson was refused and appointed J. White timekeeper, the latter, however, being a female, and to give the representatives of the press a more official time, a proceeding which will be understood without comment.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT OF A BEERSELLER.—Yesterday the Croydon Petty Sessions, Leonard Harrison, landlord of the Duke of Edinburgh beer-house, in Aspinwall-road, Fenge, was fined £5 and 19s. 6d. costs, for admitting drunkenness in his house, and the magistrates, holding that he was not a fit person to be in charge of so importantly entrusted with a licence, gave him a temporary licence for a month, in order that he might dispose of his property.—Notice of appeal was given.

RESIGNATION OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Joseph Egerton, the Superintendent of police at Great Eastern Railway, has been obliged to send in resignation to the company in consequence of the fall of his sight, which was occasioned by an accident six years ago. In 1872, the roof of his office in Bishopsgate street fell in upon him, and injured his spine. He partially recovered from it, and attended to his duties but for the last nine months he has been under the treatment of eminent oculists in England, who have come to the conclusion that blindness is inevitable from the injury to the spine. Consequently the officer is now compelled to send in his resignation, after 42 years' service in the police. The company have shown remarkable kindness and indulgence to him during his illness, and probably they will provide for him for the future. Mr. Egerton was much respected.

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—In the Mayor's Court, yesterday, before the Recorder, Mr. Paynter, residing in Eaton-square, brought an action against the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies for compensation in respect of certain premises, 86, Great Tower-street, required by them under the compulsory powers of their Act for the completion of their Inner Circle line.—Sir John Baker, C. J., Mr. B. and Mr. Bray were counsel for the claimant, Mr. B. Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Williams for the defendant companies. On the part of the claimant, Mr. Price (of the firm of Ellis and Son), Mr. Fuller (Fuller and Horwood), who have estimated the property to be generally worth £22,575.—On the part of the defendants, Mr. Alder Ellis (Lord Mayor elect), Mr. Trist (Trist, No. 1, Watney, and Co.), and Mr. Whichcote were of opinion that £15,675 was sufficient compensation.—The case lasted the whole day, and ultimately the jury found verdict for £20,020.

A STORY OF REVERIES.—The City coroner had reported him dead yesterday the singular death of a man whose name is supposed to be Sinclair Sutherland. On the papers found on him it appears that the deceased was well connected, and at some time had been in prosperous circumstances. One document shows that he had the bulk of an estate in Ireland, and another that he held the position of manager of a distillery. Greatly reduced in circumstances, he had been living in a lodging-house in Brooke-street, Holborn, where he was known as "Scotty." On Friday he went out to get his mail and failing, he went into a public-house and sat there for several hours. The landlady then told him to leave the house, and he did so. Directly afterwards he became very ill, and asked for brandy. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived the man had died. A farthing was found in his possession, and it is believed that he died from want and cold.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER.

Supposed Loss of Forty Lives.

Narrative of a Survivor.

The steamer *Clan Macduff*, one of the *Clan Line* of traders, 1,496 tons net register, belonging to Messrs. Cuyler, Imrie, and Co., of Glasgow, was lost in the Irish Sea this week. The *Clan Macduff*, which was formerly known as the *City of Oxford*, left Liverpool with a valuable general cargo, chiefly Manchester goods, and 19 passengers, all for Bombay. It was cloudy when the pilot left her, which was near Holyhead. The wind, which had been veering from southward to westward, afterwards began to freshen, and on Wednesday morning was from the south-east, as did also the wind. In the evening the bilge pumps, which had been placed at work, began to be choked in the engine-room. The sea had not yet become sufficiently powerful to break over the stern, but all the engine staff was engaged in endeavouring to clear the pumps, though ineffectually, through the night; and on Thursday morning every one, except the men at the wheel, was ordered to go below to help. In the meantime a leak was discovered, which, on investigation, proved to have arisen in the engine-room. A steam-pipe was then washed away by the sea, and later on it was found that the water went down into the engine-room through the hole made. As soon as discovered, this gap was plugged up with blankets and waste. Still the water gained on the engine-room and stoke-hole, and its source could not be detected. As the water increased, the coals in the stoke-hole broke away some sea-pipes in connection with the feeding of the boiler, and a heavier leak set in. Up to this time every means had been employed to clear the bilge-pumps; but the coals and every other sort of rubbish such as congregrates in bilges had become so tightly jammed that they could not be extricated. The other pumps that were, comparatively, all tested by every artifice imaginable; but all the working availed not to reduce the water. As many as could possibly get near the two stoke-holes were occupied in passing buckets up and down, and throwing the contents out of the ship. This continued until one p.m. on Thursday. The wind and sea went on increasing. The vessel rolled heavily, and was being swept from forward of midships to aft by tremendous waves. Soon the water made easy inroads into the engine-room, and the few fires that had not been put out by the roll were speedily quenched. At one o'clock there were six feet of water in the engine-room and stoke-hole, bailing having ceased at ten, as the men could not stop below. Shortly after one the captain recognised that the vessel was doomed to founder, and gave the order to get ready six boats. The lifeboats were first prepared. The larger lifeboat was launched alongside, but was dashed to pieces against the side of the ship. The scene was agonising, the women and children yielding to heartrending terror, whilst the shouts of the officers could hardly be heard above the roar of the gale. After an interval of a few minutes the order was given to launch the complement of four able seamen. The fourth officer, T. R. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay and children, were lowered into her. She soon dropped astern, and held on by ropes until the third officer gave orders for the painter to be cut. They were cut accordingly, and she dropped out of sight. The next boat to be launched was the cutter from the starboard gangway. The third officer, the second cook, and two able seamen were put in her. After she had safely dropped alongside, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Miss Hayes, Mr. Akhurst, and Mrs. Jacobs were equipped with life buoys, and jumped from the deck into the water. Each one of these was also held by a line from the ship, and by these means they were well secured until safely pulled into the boat. Then one of Mrs. Jacobs' children, a little girl of four years, was thrown to her, but a sudden roll severed the ship from the boat, and the little one falling into the water was drawn out of sight by the suction. In another moment the body rose to the side of the ship, and instantly the captain threw Mrs. Jacobs' second child, a boy, safely into the arms of the frantic mother. The boat then dropped astern, and was cut away in a minute. This boat was lost sight of in the immense sea, in which it was hardly possible for it to have lived. There now remained but one boat to take off the whole of the other people on board, forty-five souls in all. During the progress of the gale the other three boats had been smashed to atoms. The remaining boat—the small life-boat—would hold thirty at the utmost. The second officer and two of the men got into her and were lowered with her. Then the remainder of the passengers, the chief cook, five stewards, and the stewardess, were drawn into the boat in the same way as before.

Down to this time Captain Webster had preserved the management; but now, having, it is true, seen all the passengers into the boat, he placed a lifebuoy on himself and jumped, being hauled on board by the occupants of the boat. The chief engineer and one of the crew followed his example, and the boat was at once cut away. Previous to jumping, in this, handing him a lifebuoy, Mr. Sidgwick, and the captain thereupon rejoined, "If you won't, I will," and immediately did so. The crew remaining on board were startled at his desertion, and when the captain reached the boat they could see that the passengers there were upbraiding him for leaving so many of his men to their fate in a sinking ship. This boat, which was without a rudder, also drifted with the wind, and was lost sight of in the blinding spray. Immediately the last boat had disappeared, the chief officer took command of the *Clan Macduff*, which was labouring in the trough of the sea. Light rockets and cannon were prepared for signal purposes, and as soon as the shades of evening commenced to slightly close in, the various illuminations were burnt, and the foghorn was sounded. During the night the vessel lay completely at the mercy of the storm. Her decks were washed from stem to stern, and she gradually but surely dropped by the head. As morning broke, the *Clan Macduff* began to settle down aft, the water pouring in from two decks through the saloon. The crew once more betook themselves to bailing, the officers bravely cheered them on, but the water still gained, and was forcing its way into the stateroom from amidships. At noon on Friday the decks were level with the sea. At this time a steamer was sighted to leeward. A cheer went up from the storm-tossed vessel, the crew rushed to the deck to see the sail, and at its sight some of them actually cried with joy, and then once more hurried below to resume the bailing. Two of the men ascended the main rigging, and hoisted sheets and flags to attract attention. Even when the steamer got within four miles, however, no notice was taken of these signals. The steamer trot ahead of them, and on seeing it apparently leaving them to their fate, the crew of the *Clan Macduff* abandoned hope. Suddenly the steamer went up from the excited and exhausted men. In two hours the *Cork liner* *Upupa* had reached within hailing distance of them, and had launched two boats. Ten men jumped from the *Clan Macduff* into the water one after the other, and were safely drawn on board the first boat. Three of the crew had sustained such shocks to their nervous system that they had to be flung bodily over the side of the *Clan Macduff* by the chief officer. Two others with whom he was going to deal in the same way, ran away from him, and then the chief officer, yielding to the solicitations of the survivors in the second boat, took the plunge. The two others thereupon became alive to a sense of their danger, and coming back to the side, jumped also. The whole of the nineteen survivors were hurriedly picked up and kindly received on board ship by Captain James Maxwell Brown. The *Upupa* came alongside the *Clan Macduff* until, when she suddenly disappeared in the terrible squall, her deck for some time previous having been level and washed by the water. The *Upupa* then bore up for Plymouth, where she arrived, after weathering the fearful gale of Saturday night, during which 200 head of cattle were washed overboard.

The second officer, Mr. Ridgeway, and two seamen, Bannan and Smith, belonging to the *Clan Macduff*, drifted ashore at Ballycotton. Ridgeway made a statement from which it appears that in the boat which left the *Clan Macduff* at 4 p.m. on Thursday, there were twenty-five persons, including the captain, chief engineer, chief cook, four firemen, and five or six seamen, with some passengers. At half-past six the boat was capsized, and all its occupants were thrown out. The chief engineer, one fireman, two seamen, and the second officer held on to the boat, which righted in a short time, but the others, including the captain, were drowned. The

five got into the boat again, and baled out the water after much difficulty, as everything which had been in the boat, including the cars and gear, was lost. The chief engineer died shortly afterwards from exhaustion, and the fireman became insane and jumped overboard. The boat then drifted before the wind, and with the assistance of a ceiling board they were enabled to steer.

THREATENED RISING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Aggressive Attitude of the Natives.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 22.—The language and action of Te Whiti and some of his followers, on the West Coast, has recently been causing renewed anxiety, the natives at Parahiaka having interfered with settlers and destroyed fences. The Government has accordingly visited Te Whiti without effect. A proclamation has been issued by the Government, warning the natives that unless they accept at once the large offers of land reserves and other conditions which have been made to them, these offers will be withdrawn, and the question of reserves reconsidered. The proclamation further warns the natives that the Government will continue the making of roads at Parahiaka for the benefit of both races alike. The Hon. Mr. Rolleston, who succeeded Mr. Bryce as Native Minister, remains Minister of Lands, and Mr. Bryce has resumed the office of Native Minister. Public opinion in the colony is strongly in favour of the action taken by the Government.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 27.—The followers of Te Whiti, the Maori chief, have assumed an aggressive attitude towards the British settlers, and the position of affairs is daily becoming more serious. The authorities have accepted the services of 300 volunteers, and preparations are being made to convey them to the disturbed district.

TRIAL OF GUTEAU.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The persons nearest to Guitau who have studied his conduct most closely are convinced that his insanity plea is a complete sham. There was nothing in his conduct in any previous trial to the time the plan of defence was decided upon to suggest insanity. At first he would not agree to it, but as soon as he consented, his daily conduct and writings immediately conformed to it. He overdid it. He and his counsel are aware of the fact, and now refrain from making publications of any kind. Guitau has also returned to his previous condition of mind and conduct. He has overcome the fear of personal violence, is in perfect health, and there are no symptoms of physical derangements which usually attend cases of insanity. The Court has consented to postpone Guitau's trial until November 14th.

JERRY BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR,—Let me warn house-buyers not to part with sterling gold for any new-built genteel suburban residence without careful investigation. A vast number of these structures, when they happen not to have been blown down or to have fallen before completion, are saddled with long leases, strict repairing covenants, and heavy ground rents. Since the pulling down of so many ancient buildings in the City, Borough, Westminster, Somers' Town, Clerkenwell, Holborn, Shore-ditch, Seven Dials, and other localities for railway and street improvements, the rotten old materials have been freely used in the suburbs, cleverly concealed, of course, by new facing bricks, new thin floor-boards, plaster, paint, sticky varnish, and howly paper-hangings. It is little wonder, therefore, that the unlucky purchaser discovers that cracked window arches, brittle thin wobbly window-glass, sinking foundations, stopped drains, leaky roofs, shrunk wood-work, shaky floors, falling rotten plaster and stucco, crumbling stone, rising damp, smoky chimneys, frost-exposed cheap zinc cisterns, vermin, and other minor evils, have combined to try his patience and purse. In short, he discovers in the long run it would be a real saving at once to pull down and rebuild his genteel domicile than to be at a continual underpinning shallow foundations. For many years past I have been almost daily amidst speculative building estates, North, South, East and West, and well know the operations of needy "duffing" builders, who run up these dwellings. If you view them in carcasses unplastered, and the available materials, the slight rapid scamping and unskilful workmanship, are sufficient to convince any one at a glance that they are meant only "to let and not to last." When these junk-crack Jerry-built affairs are what the slop-builder calls "finished," dilapidations are so incessant, that no landlord can accept low rents for them. I intend to publish a list of "do's and don'ts" for buyers of "gentle-houses" to ascertain with care and inquiry—1st. That the house is not built on made soil where the gravel has been dug out and sold, and the pits filled up with fish market and cow-shed sweepings, dust-yard offal, and similar fever-breeding refuse. 2nd. That it has deep concrete foundations. 3rd. That all the materials are new, and the bricks sound hard burnt stocks, well bonded and grouted in lime (not mud) mortar. 4th. That it has iron chimney-bars, supporting and tying the arches, and that the chimney-flues are purged and do not smoke. 5th. That the drainage is distinct and separate, properly connected with the main road sewer by large bore stoneware pipes. 6th. That the strength of joists, quarterings, lintels, rafters, purlins, sills, sill-heads, thickness of doors, floor-boards, shutters, sashes, skirtings, shelving, panelling, palings, in short, quality and quantity of timber used will bear close examination. It is truly frightful to see how slightly houses are timbered and scantily nailed by ill-paid piece-work. 7th. That the locks, grates, iron-mongery, blinds, tapes, water-closet cistern, bath, and other fittings are good and solid, not, as they usually are, of the very cheapest light metal description totally unfit for fair wear and tear and common daily use. 8th. That it has a trap-door fire-escape to roof. 9th. That the gutters, cisterns, flats, &c., are of lead, and the thin zinc commonly used is a very temporary affair. Insist upon lead or stone cisterns, sinks, &c. Beware of pot-ware and cement (kitchen) sinks. 10th. If the parish has not taken the road, have money security for its cost from the seller. It may save you £120 to £30. Tenants like good roads. 11th. Find out if it is an estate where any and all scamping is allowed to create heavy and usurious ground-rents and lawyers' leases. 12. Investigate the title thoroughly. Beware of needy, bankrupt, or litigious vendors and highly improved dear ground-rents. Lastly, insist upon a warranty, legally drawn up, with full specifications attached, subject to penalties, if false. Have the warranty before paying deposit or purchase money. In conclusion, let me declare, my picture of much darker colours, as every district surveyor or workman can easily certify. Some hapless victim may, perhaps, forward you his experience of how he has been defrauded in investing in a "Built to Sell"—"To Let and not to Last"—genteel residence.—I am, Sir,

W. PERCY TREWMAN.

3, Maryon-villas, Green-lanes, N.

THE TRAM CAR RUFFIAN.—HENRY LUNNON, a powerfully built man, described as a labourer, was charged at the Thames Police-court on Tuesday with violently assaulting Henry Johnson, a driver in the employ of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company. The prisoner was smoking inside the car, and was told by the driver several times to leave off, but refused. On the arrival of the car at Poplar, the defendant jumped off, ran to the front of the car, and struck the driver some violent blows in the face, nearly knocking him under the horses' feet. A constable then came up and took the defendant into custody. On this he became very violent, and kicked the officer on the legs. Mr. Saunders sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

PRAYING FOR A LANDSLIDE.—A curious incident in connection with the disturbed state of Ireland occurred on Saturday morning at the City of London central room prayer meeting, in the Lecture Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, when a special request for prayer was read from a lady, that as she was unable to get a penny rent from her tenants in the sister island, the Almighty would send her money through some other source, to prevent her being poverty-stricken. The request was responded to by the meeting, the chairman alluding to the critical condition of Ireland, and urging his hearers to pray ardently that wise counsels might prevail in that land, and that the present rain of terror and lawlessness might soon come to an end.

THE PROVINCES.

ACCRINGTON.—Considerable interest has been taken in the recent religious census at Liverpool and Newcastle, and with the view of ascertaining how Accrington stood as compared with these two places, information has been collected from the ministers of the various churches and chapels in the town. The population is set down at nearly 32,000, and the church-going people are estimated to be about 18,000. Out of this number, less than 7,000 are in attendance at the churches and chapels, leaving over 11,000 who do not go to places of worship.

BRIGHTON.—In connection with the Rowing Club Regatta, the three postponed races were pulled off on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine, with a calm sea. Four boats started for the junior pairs, G. H. Metcalf and J. Bennett winning by about two lengths. The Senior Skulls' race was carried off by F. Griggs, sen. F. Hammond (5 sec.) was second, and A. Puttick (40 sec.) third. Seven competed in a four-oared galley race for the Ashbury Challenge Trophy, value £50 and 4 guineas money. It was won by Bannister's crew by about four lengths. The Mayor and Mayoress were entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening at the Pavilion by the members of the Corporation, and during the evening a gold medal and locket were presented to the latter, accompanied by an illuminated address, in acknowledgment of the valuable services she had rendered during her husband's mayoralty. Prof. Jenkins, of Edinburgh University, lectured on Wednesday at the Town Hall, explaining the working of the Edinburgh Sanitary Association, with a view of forming a similar body in Brighton. The mayor presided. At the close of the proceedings a draft prospectus for a local society was agreed upon.—The opening meet of the South Down foxhounds took place at the Kennels, Ringmer. There was a large field present, including the Right Hon. the Speaker (Sir Henry Brand), Lady Brand, Viscount Gage, Mr. Charles Brand, Mr. Streetfield, Lord Henry Neville, and others. Prior to the commencement of the sport, Sir Henry Brand presented the late master, Mr. Streetfield, on the part of the hunt, with a life-sized portrait in oil of himself, with his two favourite hounds. Mr. Streetfield briefly returned thanks for the gift, and proposed the health of the new master, Mr. C. Brand, bespeaking the support of the hunt for him. In responding, Mr. Brand said everything promised well for a good season.

BERMINGHAM.—Major Bond reported at a meeting of the Watch Committee at Birmingham, on Tuesday, that there were eight licensed houses and fifteen beer houses which were the resort of prizefighters and their abettors and encouragers, and whose boxing and sparring performances took place. The chief superintendent was requested to exercise a rigid supervision over these houses.

BRISTOL.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol began a visitation of the Archdeaconry of Bristol on Tuesday at the Bristol Cathedral, and inaugurated what his lordship calls a "Reformed Visitation." He stated that he had long been dissatisfied with the current form of visitations, and his diocese was the first in which the system was established of giving a separate address at each centre. In the present reform of the visitation, his object was to make it more thoroughly real and more spiritual, and the present clerical synods might pave the way to diocesan synods. After referring to a number of the leading laity recently seeking a special interview with the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, his lordship said he thought a far larger use might be made of the laymen as fellow-workers with the clergy if greater elasticity could be given to our Church system, especially in regard to religious services. A new Church organisation was required. He felt that the Church must establish some new and highly-qualified order, called by what name they would, among the laity, to take part in the hourly deepening struggle with infidelity and irreligion.

CHESTER.—Thomas Parkes and Francis Devanah, of Seacombe, Birkenhead, were indicted at the assizes on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Lush, for an outrage on the lady organist of St. John's Church, Seacombe. His lordship in passing sentence said: "These are times unfortunately, when a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail, and crimes of violence, I am afraid, are on the increase; but at all events it must be shown that the strong arm of the law will be stretched forth in order to put down offences of this sort. Looking at the circumstances of the case, I cannot pass a less sentence than that of twelve years' penal servitude."

DUDLEY.—Edward Brown, engineer, has been remanded upon a charge of stealing money. The prisoner was traced to Ludlow, where it was found he had made purchases as under-butler to Lord Rodney, of Berrington-court. He had asked some persons there to Lord Rodney to enjoy a day's shooting and fishing, and the invitations had been gladly accepted. Brown took the train to Berrington, and was traced by a policeman to a small cottage. The constable knocked, but receiving no answer, proceeded to the back of the house with the offence, and taking his prisoner upstairs, began to search for the money. In an instant Brown jumped from the top of the garden hedge. An exciting chase took place, but Brown was eventually captured and securely handcuffed. His wife, in the meantime, returned from church, where she had been to have their first child christened. She had part of the stolen coin in her possession.

HULL.—A very serious epidemic of scarlet fever is raging here, and on Wednesday evening the medical officer of health reported that 123 fresh cases had been discovered during the week, and there had been 68 deaths in a fortnight from the disease. The fever is distributed all over the town, and the medical officer attributed its spread to the carelessness of the inhabitants in going about while members of their families were suffering from fever.

LIVERPOOL.—A portrait of Mr. Charles MacIver, of the Cunard Steamship Company, by Hubert Herkener, A.R.A., was on Wednesday presented to the Liverpool Corporation. Mr. Whitley, M.P., in making the gift, said that forty years ago Mr. MacIver was one of the first to embark in the Atlantic steamship trade. Mr. MacIver has taken a little part in public life. When the volunteer movement was originated he was one of the first at his own expense to equip a regiment.

NEWBURY.—A stained-glass window is to be inserted in the parish church of Newbury as a memorial of John Winchcombe, better known as "Jack O'Newbury," who was a famous clothier when the manufacture of cloth was the staple trade of the town. At his cost the roof of the church was constructed, and he was in all respects a local worth.

PRESTON.—On Wednesday morning a butcher, named Hayes, was fined £10 and costs, or two months' imprisonment, for having in his possession a large quantity of meat unfit for human food, some of it being quite rotten. It was stated that most of the flesh was sold, for making sausages and meat pies, to shopkeepers in the town.

WALTHAMSTOW.—At a meeting of the Conservative Association of Walthamstow, it was resolved to present a memorial to the members for South Essex expressing the great confidence reposed in them by the association and praying them to support any measures brought before Parliament for the relief of the farmers from the burden of taxation imposed on them. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Robert T. Wray, the principal agent, for his exertions in behalf of the Conservative party in South Essex during the recent revision, by which a large gain has been obtained on the Register. It was also resolved to invite the sitting members to address their constituents at the Walthamstow Town Hall in December next, or at such other time as might be found convenient.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Matthew Owen, 46, employed at a horseshoe manufactory here, was putting a driving strap on a pulley on Wednesday, when a ragged apron he was wearing was caught, and he was drawn into the machinery. He was whirled round with great rapidity, his head coming in contact with a large beam at each revolution. The engine was at once stopped, but he was quite dead, his skull being crushed, and nearly every bone in his body broken. He leaves a wife and seven children.

WORCESTER.—The stewards of the Festival of the Three Choirs, held at Worcester in the beginning of last month, have had a final meeting for passing the accounts, and, contrary to general expectation, report a deficiency in the receipts, though a small one. The total cost of the Festival amounted to £1,582, and the total receipts from the sale of tickets and books to £1,517, leaving a deficiency of about £65, which the Stewards have to make good. As the amount is so small, however, and the number of stewards so large (175) a call of 10s. each was all that was required.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

As reported in the Special Sunday Edition of *The People* of the 23rd, Desford Junction of the Midland Railway was on Saturday morning the scene of a terrible railway collision, by which three persons were killed instantaneously and about twenty passengers were more or less severely injured. Further information, since obtained, shows the disaster to have been of a very melancholy character. About 8 a.m., a goods train arrived from Burton, and was shunted in the usual manner. Unfortunately, through some serious blunder, the facing points were left open, though the signalling certified the main line to be clear. Meantime the Burton and Coalville express had arrived. The engine was fitted with the automatic brake, but it was not in use, the train being merely under the control of the ordinary hand appliance. About 8.50, or at the usual time, the express started from Leicester, fortunately with less than the usual number of passengers. When the engine reached the facing points, instead of keeping to the main line, it dashed into the siding. Had the driver had the best brake in the world it would probably not have been of the slightest avail, the distance from the facing points to the rear guard's van of the goods train being quite insignificant. A moment more and the collision occurred, which must have been simply frightful. The guard of the mineral train heard the on-rush of the passenger train, and at once effected a miraculous escape by jumping out. But the ponderous locomotive was extensively damaged by the tremendous impact, and thrown steaming and hissing upon its side. Its tender was smashed to atoms, and its contents scattered over the line. The guard's van was overturned and almost wrecked; but the chief victims of the collision were the two next carriages, which were telescoped, shattered, and flung across the line. The remainder of the train was also damaged, and the whole thrown off the line. The painful shrieks and cries that issued from the passenger carriages at once told the tale of disaster and death. The injured passengers set to work to rescue the imprisoned sufferers, and largely succeeded. On the wrecked carriages being examined, Mrs. Whetstone, a Leicester lady, and Miss Wainwright, who had been on a visit to her, and Mrs. Orton, of Coalville, were found to be quite dead. The bodies were at once extricated, and conveyed to Desford Railway Station, there to await the inquest. John Whitfield, aged 34, the driver, and Cholerton, of Burton, his stoker, were found to have been terribly scalded by the steam; and six passengers had sustained serious injuries. Of these, the worst case is that of Mrs. Williamson, aged 50, who had sustained a fracture of both legs, and who is otherwise much hurt. The whole of the injured were as rapidly as possible bandaged, and their limbs temporarily set in splints, and they were then conveyed by special train to Leicester. A dozen more of the passengers were more or less cut and bruised, while all were necessarily much shaken, but were able for the most part to return home or proceed to their destinations. The damage to the line was not serious.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the three passengers killed in the collision on the Midland Railway at Desford was opened on Monday afternoon. James Knowles, goods guard, Burton-on-Trent, said he was guard of the mineral train which came into collision with the express on Saturday morning at the siding at West Junction at 8.40 a.m. The train had been in the siding about 20 minutes before the accident. He saw the express coming into the siding, and seeing that a collision was inevitable, he jumped from his van just in time to escape. The engine of the express struck his van, and five of the coal waggons and his van were smashed. Several of the carriages of the passenger train were broken up. The points of the siding were facing points, and there were no other facing points on the line between Leicester and Burton which run into a siding. He knew of no other facing points, except at junctions.

By the Coroner: Could not say how fast the express train was travelling. The engine was reversed when he saw it. The speed would be about 30 miles an hour. William Henry French, locomotive foreman for Leicester district, said he found the express train wrecked, and also the rear portion of the mineral train. By the Foreman: Trains ran at great speed down the line. The speed from Bagworth to Desford was sometimes as much as 50 miles an hour with passenger trains. Do you think it safe to run over facing points into a siding at such a speed, that?—Well, this is the first disaster that has occurred, but I think it would have been better had there not been these express trains run over these points. I think it would have been better had the facing points not been there. Do you think Desford train is safe?—Well, they travel at a high speed. By the Foreman: Do the trains ever exceed 50 miles an hour?—Well, when I have been in the trains the speed has never been so great as to cause me any uneasiness. The semaphore which was blown down, which governed the siding, did not appear to have been properly fixed in the ground. It was not deep enough.—William Carlisle, district traffic inspector, said: I examined the siding and the points, and there is no doubt the collision occurred through the points being improperly placed, which threw the passenger train from the main line into the siding. The men employed at the signal-box in question were on duty for twelve hours continuously at a shift. By the Foreman: As these points fitted it was perfectly safe to travel over facing points at forty miles an hour. If the points had been right, the train running at fifty miles an hour would have been perfectly safe. If a stone got in between the points, the signalman would know by the lever that something was wrong, and he would protect the line by danger signals. On Friday, the 14th of October, I heard that the semaphore had been blown down, and, as traffic inspector, it was my duty to see that proper measures were taken for temporary signalling, pending the erection of a semaphore.

I came to Leicester on the same night, and found that the station-master had made temporary arrangements for hand-signalling. He put a flagman on the line to repeat the instructions of the signalman at the box. If the semaphore had remained standing, this accident could not have happened, as the points to the siding could not be opened unless the signal was against the main line train. The semaphore had stood from five to six years, and was erected satisfactorily. It was supported by guy wire ropes, fastened to pieces of wood. They had been in the ground six years. They were not and ought not to have been rotten. By a Juror: Do you think that the semaphore ought to have been replaced much sooner at a shift?—By the Foreman: As these points fitted it was perfectly safe to travel over facing points at forty miles an hour. If the points had been right, the train running at fifty miles an hour would have been perfectly safe. If a stone got in between the points, the signalman would know by the lever that something was wrong, and he would protect the line by danger signals. On Friday, the 14th of October, I heard that the semaphore had been blown down, and, as traffic inspector, it was my duty to see that proper measures were taken for temporary signalling, pending the erection of a semaphore.

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TRIAL OF MABEL WILBERFORCE.

THE FISH MARKET.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday, the Works and General Purposes Committee's report, recommending a site at Blackfriars for a fish market, was brought up. Mr. Dalton, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Board had determined to select sites for the purposes of erecting fish markets for the sale of railway borne fish. The site at Blackfriars was within a mile of Billingsgate, south of the Thames, with a frontage in the Blackfriars-road, and with a railway in the middle of the site for the conveyance of railway borne fish. It was not proposed to disestablish Billingsgate or to oppose the Corporation; but if it should be hereafter considered desirable to unite the sale of railway borne fish with that of river borne fish, it could be easily done by building a wharf on the river side.—Mr. Thompson moved to acquire a site at York-road, King's Cross. The Blackfriars-road site would be a most disastrous failure. It was not near any railway, and it would require a large quantity of fish to London, and the bulk of that conveyed by railway carried by the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and the Midland.—Mr. Eli seconded the amendment.—Mr. Richardson moved, as an addition to the recommendation of the committee, that the Board do also approve of the site proposed at Shadwell.—Mr. Thompson's and Mr. Richardson's amendments were put and rejected. The Board next divided on the original motion, and the recommendation of the committee was rejected by 17 votes to 14.

LORD SALISBURY ON EAST END MISSIONS.—The Marquis of Salisbury was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the City on Monday afternoon on behalf of the Bishop of St. Albans fund—a fund which is devoted to meeting, as far as possible, the spiritual needs of the extreme east of London. The noble marquis, in moving the first resolution, which affirmed that the vast growth of population in that part of the metropolis called for additional means of grace, spoke of the consideration which his audience had come together to consider as one of the most difficult problems raised for our civilisation by the rapid change of the age in which we lived. He hoped that the efforts of those who administered the fund would be directed towards securing men and not buildings, and that they would consider whether it was absolutely necessary that every clergyman should be a stationary institution.

being raised in Kingston towards the mountains to the police-constable, Frederick Atkins, "to mark the sympathy and respect of the inhabitants of the district as Englishmen for one who fell a victim to duty, and reward his deterioration of the deed which for a time filled the country with horror and indignation." Any balance remaining after the erection of a suitable gravestone is to be handed to the young woman whose marriage with the unfortunate policeman had been fully arranged to take place three weeks from the date of the tragic occurrence.

An Alexandria telegram states that a second decoration has been conferred by the Khedive upon Mr. Colvin.

Returns of the foot-and-mouth disease for Suffolk show that there is a slight increase in cattle, but a considerable decrease in sheep.

The advocates of women's rights in the United States claim that their cause has made considerable progress during the present year. In nearly every State laws have been passed removing the disabilities of women with regard to the holding of municipal and other public offices.

The autumn season, is, on the whole, taking it sadly here, and although Paris has escaped, hitherto the storms and dangerous winds which have visited England and Germany, still of late, the sun has shone but fitfully—and a soft rain, falling for an hour or more at odd times, has dulled the golden brown of the chestnut trees, while the pavements gleam cheerlessly wet under the dim light of the morning sky. Nature, and things in general, really seem in low spirits at the prospect of winter possibilities.

The heaps of unoccupied chairs, piled under the trees in the Champs Elysées, tell their own tale as to the past-and-gone-ness of summer pleasures *à fresco*. These are now giving place to amusements which are to be enjoyed under shelter.

Theatres and concerts are in full swing, and at nearly all the former the mid-day Sunday performances, a more marked and universal feature this year than last, are attracting larger audiences of young folk more especially—materfamilias patronising them with all her might, instead of the evening representations which keep Georges and Louise out of bed so late, and spoil their tempers for the morning.

M. Pasdeloup's winter series of Popular Concerts are being held at the "Winter Circus" the great amphitheatre being turned on Sunday afternoons into a concert-hall. The velvet stalls of the five franc places ranged in the arena are carpeted for the occasion, and consider themselves the parquet; and the orchestra is erected opposite the principal entrance in Paris. On the opening day of the season, every bench was filled with a row of eager and intently listening faces, a fine sight to look down upon, from one of the high balconies above and behind the orchestra, where, coming late, I found a place. M. Theodor Ritter in his performance of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," did, as it seemed to me, surpass even himself, in his easy mastery of the difficulties with which the great Abbé delights to strew the path of his interpreters. At the end, the audience started from a breathless listening silence, into a wild outbreak of the noisiest rapture and applause. Three times M. Ritter came forward, bowed and retreated—each time with the same result of unquenchable uproar of clapping of hands and shouts of recall. At last, with a shrug and apitising glance at his hands, he sat down and played the well-known Tarantelle of Stephen Heller, whose brilliancy again woke up the audience into wild delight. Last, the orchestra gave Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture, and in another hubbub of enthusiastic hands, the audience rose, and streamed forth on to the Boulevard.

At the Théâtre Français, "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie," which might I suppose be translated "Our Bore," is never off the bills. At the Odéon, "Le Voyage de Noces" is having a long run. It is a sensation drama, in verse, by a new author—Tierceclin, and is not without its merits as verse, besides having good situations and picturesque scenery and dresses, the young couple of the "Wedding Journey," in their faultless Parisian dress, looking like a bit of prose among the warm poetic-colouring of Italian scenery and costume at Spezzia.

Spezina. At the Gymnase, Jeanne Granier is "making a fury" in "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," a piece not new, but revived, founded on passages in the very early life of the Duke de Richelieu. At the Opera Comique, Mdlle. Vaugandt is winning hearts as Dinorah.

Theatres, concerts, and the weather, strange as it seems, they are the principal subjects of conversation just now. Next to these seems to come the history of André Gill, the caricaturist and writer who lately went mad at Brussels—mad enough, that is, to be put under care, for he must have been mad in effect for some time past, though, poor fellow, his own suspicions as to his health pointed anxiously to consumption as his rock-ahead, a joke to those who knew his herculean strength and firm bodily health. Some years ago he wrote a tragedy, in which the principal character, a certain Sir Richard, goes mad and kills his little son. It is a marvellous study of madness and its symptoms. One scene has a ghastliness all its own, where the father toys lovingly with the child, telling him all the while that he must kill him, but not fulfilling his threat until the child begins to be frightened and runs from him crying

"Why father, father, it is I! You said
"I was your little, dear, white child you know."
To which Sir Richard replies,
"And now you are my little, dear, red child,"
and kills him.

Street accidents are terribly on the increase caused mainly by the tramways and the gigantic omnibuses, which are a sore danger to smaller vehicles. I saw one such accident the other day on the Boulevard de Sebastopol, in which the driver one instant before alert and neat, poor fellow, in his shiny hat and red waistcoat on his box, was flung violently into the road, where he lay, a senseless heap, on the pavement, with his whip in the broken arm under him. The fact is, the streets of Paris are becoming insufficient for the traffic, which is comprehensible enough. What would happen in London without the Metropolitan and District Railways? It seems inevitable that some relief to the street traffic should be arranged for Paris also.

One of the ostriches in the Jardin des Plantes died the other day of dyspepsia; and a post-mortem displayed a somewhat singular assortment of indigestible dainties. Four large stones, seventy-one small seven nails, a fire-coke, a pen-knife, two small keys, a cigar-case, a rosary, six sous, a pair of scissors, a belt-clasp, a door-button, and some fragments of a child's copper trumpet. *De mortuis nil nisi bonus* but, gastronomically speaking, the best friends the dear departed must admit that he was at times a trifle indiscreet in his diet.

With regard to politics, no one apparently has anything new, or, for that matter, true to say. T. Intransigants still accuse the Government of having gone into the Tunisian war in order to affect the stock market in their individual interests, while for those who do not care to find graver fault, the new military costume is an endless object of criticism and ridicule. The feud still rages at times between the lay and clerical education parties, and since the re-opening of the schools at the beginning of this month, the Boulevard Germain has been the scene of more than one "free fight" between the scholars of two rival establishments, one a secular school in Rue St. Benoit, the other clerically conducted, the Congregationist Fraternity, Rue de l'Abbaye. These two schools let out their respective flocks of scholars at the same hour, and it was a curious thing to witness their encounter the other evening on the Boulevard St. Germain. "*Konack, konack*" croaked the "secular" troop, in imitation of a crow note, "*cruw*" being the cant term here for ecclesiasticism in his Black antone "*Crochard*

(picklocks) responded the clerical army, at the shrill top of their voices, in allusion to the forcing of convent and church doors by the "secular arm." These war-cries were the signal for the general mêlée, and the scrimmage grew fast and furious. The lay scholars shied grammars and lexicons at the heads of their opponents, who, nothing loth, responded with a volley of religious manuals and lives of the saints, so that when the united efforts of several police officers had quenched the fire of combat and dispersed the warriors, the field of battle was strewn with a motley heap of *débris*—pens, pencils, broken slates, torn leaves and covers of lesson books, and tattered scraps of jackets, which had come to grief in the tussle. The whole scene struck me as comically instructive—a sign of the times—with a decidedly serious side to it, also, however.

The picturesque town of Chateaudun, in the department Eure-et-Loir, celebrated one of its many historic anniversaries on the 19th of October, a red letter day in its annals. On that day in "the terrible year," twelve hundred Frenchmen held the town and castle on their green heights against the repeated assault of the Prussian troops, five thousand strong. In vain, as it turned out. In the dark days, after the hopeless struggle was ended which had robbed France of such a treasure of young life, and left her for the moment prostrate under the iron heel of conquest, Chateaudun was burnt and sacked as a punishment for that day's obstinacy; so that it has only gradually lost the war-stricken look it had even five years ago, with roofless, windowless shells, instead of the cheerful white houses, whose deserted gardens were still a tangled maze of neglected greenery along the brow of the rock where the Castle of Dunois looks over that fair plain where the Loir winds away into the sunny distant haze. But none the less—nay, all the more brightly, through the smoke and flame of Prussian fires, in the white light of national remembrance, shines that heroic day of defence and desperate bravery. The greater numbers of these heroes of Chateaudun were not soldiers by trade—only citizens fighting for hearth and home. One cannot but think that Dunois himself, had he been there to see, had averred that no braver troop ever followed him out to seek renown against the infidel than those twelve hundred who held fast their town on that October day.

Saturday's weather was anything but propitious for the event of the day, Madlle. Grévy's marriage; but the whole affair, from the family breakfast at half-past ten, to the luncheon of the wedding party and the dispersal at half-past two, took place under the same roof; so that the absence of sunshine, and the rain which came down pretty heavily at times, were perhaps hardly remarked.

Among the wedding guests were M. Ferry and M. Gambetta; so that, as certain of the latter's critical and candid friends observe, M. Gambetta has now been twice to church; once on the occasion of M. Thiers's funeral, and again at the marriage of Madlle. Grévy.

The Figaro of Sunday delighted in arranging, side by side with the account of the marriage at the Elysée, a long history of another marriage which happened three weeks ago, so quietly that no one heard of it—the marriage of Hortense Schneider "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Hélène," and what not, with a certain Count de Bionne.

A pleasant, loyal sort of "sensation" thrilled through the congregation of English folk in the church of the Rue d'Aguesseau on Sunday, when the Prince of Wales, with the Princess, were seen to enter there, having arrived in Paris the night before.

The crops of Manitoba and the North West, of which a report, compiled by the resident postmasters, station masters, and others, has just been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, show how suitable the land is for the growth of wheat, barley, oats and vegetation generally. The average yield of wheat during the last harvest for the 126,635 acres under cultivation, was 23 bushels to the acre. Barley gave an average of 40 bushels per acre for 14,006 acres cultivated, whilst oats yielded 53 bushels per acre with 68,128 acres cultivated. The profits realised in working these lands in Manitoba will be more highly appreciated upon learning that the cost of breaking the soil is only from six to eight dollars per acre. In the town of Winnipeg and the vicinity, iron, steel and labour-saving implements have been sold to the extent of reapers, 943; mowers, 530; rakes, 900; ploughs, 8,598; harrows, 2,548; binders, 405; waggon 2,064; carriages, 730; seeders, 3,295; threshers, 111. The rapid development of the North West, and the ever-increasing mileage of the Canadian Pacific Railway will soon make the commerce and port of Montreal equal to that of New York, over which our Canadian cousins are just now rather jubilant.

A horrible crime, recalling that of Troppmann, and including several victims of the same household, was committed last Saturday night at Varpalota, a small town of 9,000 inhabitants in Hungary. Two robbers obtained admission to the house of a man named Gold, and, after murderously attacking its inmates, they succeeded in making off with their booty. When the gendarm entered the premises the next morning, Gold, the master of the house, was found with his hands tied behind his head split open, and his face perforated with knife thrusts. Next to him lay his wife, whose features had been mangled beyond recognition. Their daughter, a girl of fifteen, was discovered in bed with her head injured in, and in a cradle next to her a child of six months old, its hands and feet horribly mutilated. In the next room were the disfigured corpses of Gold's father, a man of eighty-six, and of his grandson. The body of a girl of twenty, who had been killed by the family, was stretched out on the floor in a pool of blood. One of the maid servants, who was bound hand and foot, but not murdered, states that the house was first plundered by the robbers having promised that if no noise were made they would harm nobody. There were in all nine victims. Three of them are still alive, though little hope is entertained of their recovery. Armed with pistols, knives, and hatchets, they marched their victims about from one room to the other until they had laid hands on every object of value in the house. Gold himself was forced to show them where he kept his money. When they searched the premises, they told the family no more would be taken providing they kept quiet, and it appears to be the reason why no alarm was given. When the three villains had secured all available booty, they set to work, and literally butchered the whole household. Gold was a baker by trade, and belonged to the Jewish faith. He was held in great regard in the village where he lived. The man who, with an accomplice, committed the murders, was arrested on Tuesday, was recognised as a convict who was released six months ago from the Penitentiary, where he underwent two years' imprisonment for housebreaking. He shot his own accomplice.

GRATIS TO ALL.—To Secure Health.—Send to **JOHN HUGH MARTIN**, Esq., Regent-circus, London, W., for a 48 page pamphlet on "Cure of Malaria." Malaria, by a gentle and almost imperceptible influence penetrates and permeates every fibre and tissue of the body, weakens the blood, and imparts to the entire nervous system a vigorous

The following is the continuation of the log of an Englishman "prospeoting" at large in California. It is not written for publication, but it will probably be read with all the more interest on this account, especially by those who wish to learn something of the realities of Californian travel and adventure:—

I can't tell you half the wonders I see, the firesides, the phosphorus on the water, the flowers, trees, people, &c. I looked into the carnival this morning before breakfast—big, big, decorated.

By-the-by, I'm fishing the night before last and caught a very ugly fish about 2 or 3 lbs. weight which I call a cat-fish; it grunted like a pig when I hauled it on deck. I did not touch it, which was lucky, as it is poisonous. This morning, as the carnival is on, I went on shore with the doctor in the captain's gig, and saw a bull fight without horses. The first bull I saw just took no notice of the men until they stuck a firework into him and then he simply burst out of the enclosure and disappeared into the town. I don't know what became of him but I hope he killed a few Panamanians. The next was better, and at first went just straight for everything and got at one man but failed to kill him. He tossed him twice in the air, and tore his shirt and made him dirty, but no more. I was warned on the ship that the Panamanians "go heavy for a stranger," but I didn't find it so. Then there were horse races consisting of galloping ponies without shoes on, run down the main street, and masquerading. The whole thing was more riot and as it was unexpected, half hot day in Panama, the place stank accordingly. The passengers are expected on board about five o'clock tomorrow, about twenty first-class—and "quite a few" steerage passengers, 120. We shall sail on the 1st, and get to San Francisco (3,200 miles), all being well, on the 16th. The harbour here is a big bay, and the anchorage for large ships is three miles from the town. One wing of the harbour, close to us, is made by islands covered with palms and things rather nice, and Panama looks well from a distance. I am quite well again now, and very glad I am not on shore. I was quite tired of the town before I left, at five, in the Company's (Pacific Mail) steam launch. I don't like cock roaches. Good night.

The passengers came on board this afternoon, a much rougher lot than the Medwayites, and I have had to change my cabin, and have got a mate, but not for long, as the purser is going to give me a cabin to myself as soon as his first stop, expected at Punta Arenas, our first touching place, is made. This morning I visited one of the neighbouring islands (uninhabited) with an American who is going to California from New York, a bit of a naturalist—he collected some lovely flowers, one about as big as a crown piece, just like a sweet-pea flower, and some other beauties, and also shot two small birds, some kind of flycatcher and a yellow bird. There were hundreds of vultures all about, quite tame fellows, but so much to see in an hour. There is an Italian opera troupe on board going to Guatemala, paid partly by the Government there. They have been singing for their own amusement ever since they came on board. They have some splendid voices, so it is very pleasant to hear them, but as in deer stalking, you must keep to windward of them. My cabin companion is an officer in the American navy, a Kentucky man, and very anxious that we should not be uncomfortable together. I expected was fixed with a Spaniard, as the only baggage which I saw in the cabin until late last night was six bananas quite enough for a Spaniard.

We have been coasting since I last wrote, going 1
mountains covered by forest-lovely scenery, and I have
seen dolphins-they are wonderfully tame. I have
stopped at Santa Cruz at night, but I did not see the
town, and now we are stopping at La Libertad, but
that, I think, will not be here long, about two hours, so nobody can
go ashore. We are about half a mile from the shore. The
town seems to be made up of about 20 or 30 houses
scattered about in the forest at the bottom of the moun-
tains. There is one Englishman aboard, a very nice
fellow. He leaves us at San José to-night, when we al-
low the opera troupe, thank goodness, as they are
horribly odorous, and spend day and night in the same
clothes. Money is made very rapidly here with capital
and if I don't like California I shall come down this way
to Guatemala or Belice. One way of making money here
is to buy coffee, which you can send to England and clear
20 per cent. at least on the amount you spend. You can
get bills on English houses at 10 per cent. premium in Guatemala,
and they are at 17 per cent. premium in London for your money.
You will sell them and buy India rubber, which is the
next crop here, and then hides, managing the money
the same way. This, as you see, is a lucrative invest-
ment, and immense fortunes are quickly made in Guate-
mal. Luncheon now. Good-bye.

We awake this morning very early, and find the Italian troupe hard at work clearing to go to San José, the chief city of Guatemala. A lovely morning and the view most splendid. In the distance 30 miles off, mountains rise up against the golden red sunrise, notably two, one called the mountain of Fire, and the other the mountain of Water, in the heathen tongue. The first one over 13,000 the other over 12,000 feet. The city is built on the plateau between the two, 5,000 feet above the sea level, and 47 miles from the coast—37 rail, 10 coach; the 30 miles to the foot of the mountain descend flat forest, from which the mountains rise quite abruptly. Between 1750 and 1800 the old city had two or three stout running shakes and floods of lava that the inhabitants built a new one. The old city is a wonderfully fine ruin. You can buy good cigars here at 40ols. a thousand. I don't care so or tried them, but the passengers seem to enjoy them. I prefer a pipe. The prophets augur an end to the night in Tehuantepec Bay; smooth now. Good night.

Those prophets were right, and we have indeed caught a gale. I wanted to see one yesterday; I don't want to see another. It began about twelve last night, and was its worst about nine this morning. Our one sail up flew blown into shreds. The seas have been breaking right over us, all the furniture tossing hither and thither. Several men hurt by things breaking loose. The furniture was tied up by degrees, but one of the long tables burst up under the strain, and fell down. The gas blew loose. The food, and breakfast, as nothing could be cooked, only a rummage. The fiddles were not kept places washing across it as we rolled. We took a lot of water over on the tables, and the saloon life was better off now, as we are running more with gun. I am in a chair lashed to a fixed table, with my ink bottle tied down. Every now and then I feel as if I should go right over the table. Only a few of the passengers are about. It is curious to see the top of waves blown off and going along as scud. I am afraid several of my things may be injured, as they have been having a high time in about an inch of water. I have done all I can to fix them, and now they must take their chance. We rolled over as much as to dip the lifeboat on the hurricane deck, and while we were like that, now and again a wave would hurry up and just strike on the hurricane deck and over us. I have seen some raw duckings this morning and only got a little wet myself. We have certainly rolled 45 degrees. I expect my packing cases are swimming below. More when this is done. Well, finished and got out of the gale on the same night. We got gone considerably out of our way running before it, but were a good bit down on one side, having some of the cargo shifted. We got to Acapulco about two o'clock. The harbour is most beautifully surrounded by mountains; you can see no entrance when inside it. That was the British gunboat there, and I saw a few of the Mexicans' men; one of them observed in the harbour some time back, and in ten days afterwards they caught a ship and a bark, and had funeral after all. Four of us, an American, a Yank, a navy ditto, and a civilian, went on shore and had dinner together, and looked about the village, which is full of pigs, children, and dogs. In the evening a long row of Mexicans, each with a small table and light, were shaking dice boxes with small bells on them, and the natives were very busy staking money. We saw a dancing saloon, and got back to ship about two o'clock. This morning I had no one to wait on me, and found my coloured steward was in iron for getting on shore and going for the first officer. We quietly coasted up Mazatlan along the beach of mountain scenery of monotonous. The ank on board tell endless yarns to themselves and friends, which they pretend to believe each tells his yarn. I recorded a good case of presentiment yesterday, how, when a man's house caught fire, he threw his mother-in-law out of the third floor window, but, when he walked down stairs with the feather bed

We were only at Mazatlan a few hours. The mountains and islands round the harbour are beautiful. The weather is cool at last, and some time to-day I expect we shall have a view of California. We have got six or seven cases of malaria fever on board, which were caught at Panama. We passed close by Cape St. Lucas yesterday, with some very picturesque rocks quite at the point. The weather is reasonably cool now. We also saw four whales yesterday, one school of three, Sunday school, which accounts for the small number, and one solitary. I expect you drank my health to-day. I beg to return, &c. We expect to arrive in San Francisco on Friday next—more then.

San Francisco.—We have arrived this morning. We got in about 11 o'clock.

The twenty-second year of the Volunteer era closes with the last day of the present month. Last year the total strength of the number of efficients showed a slight falling from the preceding year, but there are good hopes that this year the loss may be made good. So far, the only guide in the matter is a comparison of the numbers present at the annual official inspections in this year and last, and this, in the case of most of the metropolitan regiments, at least, is very satisfactory. Taking a few of these, it may be noted that the London Scottish turned out this year 540 against 512; Lord Ranelagh's South Middlesex, 731 against 700; the Inns of Court, 314 against 308; the St. George's, 427 against 407; the London Irish, 843 against 800; the West Middlesex, 510 against 343 (a gain of 177); the London Rifle Brigade, 587 against 567; the Artists 678 against 640; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade 636 against 788; the 1st Surrey, 370 against 340; the 3rd London, 940 against 920; the Post Office, 668 against 643; the Middlesex Engineers, 557 against 527; the City of London Engineers, 467 against 451; the East London Corps, 480 against 376 (a gain of 104); the 3rd Middlesex Rifles, 545 against 533; the 18th Middlesex, 835 against 820; the little Harrow Corps, 146 against 130; the Woolwich Arsenal Artillery, 369 against 333; the Croydon Rifle Corps, 539 against 509; the Customs Artillery, 545 against 542; the 10th Middlesex, 620 against 770; the 23rd, 750 against 632; the 8th Surrey, 497 against 510; and the Eotherhithe Corps, 452 against 447. Among the Metropolitan regiments, the inspection parades were smaller this year than last, were the Finsbury Corps, which lost 107; the 2nd Tower Hamlets, 114; the 2nd London, 96; the Customs Rifles, 47; the 1st Surrey Artillery, 31; the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 32; the 7th Rifles, 57; the South-west Middlesex, 17; the London Artillery, 41; the Queen's Westminster, 19; and the Victoria's, 3. In other parts of the kingdom the Queen's Edinburgh's corps brought out 1,756 against 1,650; the 1st Bury Battalion, 557 against 529; the Preston, 750 against 822; the Newcastle and Durham Engineers, 1,073 against 920; the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, 835 against 825; the 2nd Edinburgh, 585 against 580; the 1st Aberdeennhire 731 against 723; and the Leeds Artillery, 423 against 378.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5TH

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21st. MIDDLESEX (Lieut.-Colonel H. Radcliffe, Commanding).—Regimental orders for the week ending November 13: Detail of draft of November and 12th, as follows: Mondays, November 7, 21, December 5 and 19; Tuesdays, November 8, 22, December 6 and 20; Wednesdays, November 9, 23, December 7 and 21; Thursdays, November 10, 24, December 8 and 22; Fridays, November 11, 25, December 9 and 23. A Company. Recruit drill every evening except Saturday. The whole of the armoured cars and machine guns are to be sent to the front. The following are to be sent to the front: those non-commissioned officers and men who have not returned their rifles and bayonets, as directed in regimental orders of November 10. The following are to be sent to the front: Private A. Penn and I. Watkins to be lance-corporals. All firing at Wormwood, on November 13, 1914. November, until further orders.—J. G. Goring, Captain and Adjutant.

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1st LONDON ENGINEERS.—The corps will parade on Saturday, 2 inst., in marching order, at 6 p.m., at head-quarters, for practice, training and covering parties on Hampstead-heath and march home. Both bands will attend. On Monday, 5 inst., for squad drill and engineering, at 7 a. and 9 p.m. There will be a church parade on Sunday, 11 November, about which further particulars will be published.—R. J. PARKER, Captain R. E. Adjutant.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BROTHER ON THE PREMIER.—At the meeting of the Kincardineshire Conservative Association held on Thursday in Stonehaven, Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the Premier, who presided, said the loss of Lord Beaconsfield to the Conservative party could not be over-estimated, but happily he had left behind him men who were perfectly capable of carrying on the best interests of the country. A year or two ago he ventured to foretell that the country thought proper to elect a Government that would have to look forward to very serious times, and very important changes, because he knew the very restless spirit of those who were bidden for office, and in whom he had no confidence whatever. His prognostications had been but too well verified. The evils in Ireland had now grown to such an extent that the Government—even the Birmingham portion of it—had come to be of opinion that strong measures must be taken. Had these coercive measures been taken a year ago many of the horrors perpetrated in Ireland would never have been heard of. Principles had been adopted by the present Government in total disregard of the

LATE SITTINGS IN THE HOUSE.—A Parliamentary turn of the number of hours during which the House of Commons has sat after midnight in each of the ten years since the half-past twelve rule (which precludes the introduction of Bills to which there is any opposition at that hour) has been as follows, and the result of the years before the adoption of the rule, shows that since its adoption members have transacted business during 1,463 hours 59 minutes, while previous to its operation only 996 hours.

The health of Sir James Hannen, the president of Probate and Divorce Court, is improving, and it is expected that he will be able to resume his judicial duties much sooner than was expected.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A CELLAR.—Early on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered to have broken out in a cellar tenement at Maryport, occupied by two sisters named Cavan, one aged seventy-five, the other seventy-one. Some persons who occupied the rooms above escaped safely out of the house. The cellar was broken into, and the bodies of the two sisters were brought out. It was found that both were quite dead. They were women possessed of money, but were addicted to drink, and lived in a sad state of wretchedness.

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The extraordinary success of Foxhall is the sporting topic of the week which dwarfs all others. That a three-year-old, carrying the severe penalty of nine stone, should win the Cambridge Stakes, is of itself a wonderful and unprecedented event, but that this three-year-old should also be the winner of the Cesarewitch is a hundred times more marvellous. Only once before in the history of the Turf has the feat been accomplished, and that by a four-year-old carrying 8st. 5lbs. Mr. James Smith's horse Rosebery in 1876 pulled off the double event, but his performance, wonderful though it was, must be held distinctly inferior to Foxhall's, for Rosebery carried but 7st. 5lbs. in the Cesarewitch, and 8st. 5lbs. in the Cambridge Stakes, whilst Foxhall's impost was 7st. 12lbs. in the former, and 9st. in the latter, moreover, the quality of the competitors for the two handicaps this year was undoubtedly superior to that of 1876. Taking into consideration, therefore, all the surroundings of this remarkable achievement, it must be admitted that the American horse is veritably a wonder, and that Mr. Keene has some grounds for his opinion that Foxhall is "the best horse in the world."

Glutted with victory over the Britisher, the Yankee sportsman is now dying to know whether Foxhall or Keene will be the swifter race horse, and Messrs. Lorillard and Keene are urged in the interests of sport to match the two horses. I hope they may; it would be a grand race; a sight worth going miles to see. Taking a line by Lucy Glitters, who ran third to Iroquois in the St. Leger, and to whom Foxhall was conceding 2st. 7lbs. in the Cambridge Stakes, I think Mr. Keene's horse is the better of the two, and would beat the Derby winner, at even weights, over any course.

At the same time it cannot be denied that Foxhall had luck on Tuesday. Tristram looked all over like winning when Lucy Glitters averted fifty yards from home, and put him out of his stride, thereby letting up Foxhall, who won a sensational race by a head, Tristram being that distance behind Lucy Glitters—a very close and exciting finish indeed; and it is only fair to Watts who rode the winner, to say that but for his clever riding, in which he displayed excellent judgment, the result would have probably been different, he well deserves, therefore, his handsome douceur of £3,000. Fordham says he is certain that Tristram would have won by a length had not Lucy Glitters crossed him just at the critical moment. But George has a weakness for finding plausible excuses for defeat, though last year I admit he would undoubtedly have won on Fernandez but for the unfortunate cannon which gave the race to Lucetta. But George has won four Cambridge Stakes, so he must not grumble.

Mr. Keene wins £25,000 on the victory of his wonderful horse, and that phenomenal Yankee plunger, Mr. Walton, £20,000, which brings up the total of that gentleman's winnings at Doncaster and Newmarket to £30,000. It is enough to make any one rash off and invest in a betting book at once, is it not? Ah! but you and I, good reader, may console ourselves with the reflection that the plunger has only to go on long enough to end his days a beggar. The money, depend upon it, will sooner or later find its way back into the pockets of the bookmakers, for your plunger is one who will never leave off gambling until he has tempted fortune once too often. I know a man who won £15,000 on the Waterloo Cup in two years, by an extraordinary piece of luck. He was wise enough to give up betting at once, and invest a portion of his winnings in the purchase of an hotel in which he has prospered mightily. But that is one of the very few instances I can recall of such wisdom.

"Another of those Danbury pots," Lord George Bentinck, used to say contemptuously, as with his clear-cut passionate face he looked on by the Newmarket cords, and saw one of old John Day's much-belated "cracks" come in with the crowd, in a race for which the creature had been first favourite. Had Lord George come to life again, and visited the classic Heath on Tuesday, he would have said with equal contempt, "Another of those Russley pots," as he watched so steadily occupied the position of first favourite, whilst Bend Or made a still poorer show. For the future, my good public, take this as my motto, "Put not your trust in Russley favourites."

It was a great pity that Retreat went lame and had to be scratched at the last moment, for I still believe that he would have carried off the prize; at any rate, having given him as the probable winner, I can lay the flattering unction to my soul, that he would have won had he only run, and who shall say that I am wrong? In the Criterion, Bruce proved himself a better horse than I expected, for my opinion was that Nellie would beat him, though she had the worst of the weights. He will now, no doubt, be the winter favourite for the Derby, for he retired for the season with an unbeaten certificate, having won the Windsor Castle Stakes at Ascot, the King John Stakes at Egham, the Rous Plate at Doncaster, and the Criterion at Newmarket. The winner of the Middle Park Plate, Kermesse, who, by the way, was an absentee from the Dewhurst Plate, which seemed a gift for her, is not engaged in the Derby, but the second horse, Gerard, another American, is entered for the Blue Riband, and will, I suppose, stand next to Bruce in the winter betting. But when I think of the fate of the crack two-year-olds of last season, I do not put much faith in the chances either of Bruce or Gerard. There's a slip betwixt the cup and the lip, is a proverb peculiarly applicable to the case of two-year-old favourites for the Derby.

What am I to say of those professional bicycling champions? Keen and De Civy met at Surbiton on Monday, ostensibly to decide which was the better man of the two at twenty miles. In common with some others, I was anxious to see the French and English champions meet on level terms, both fit and well, and both anxious to do their best. With the anticipation of seeing a fine performance I went down to Surbiton. When last these men met, Keen professed to be unwell, and a very poor race was the consequence. This time it was De Civy's turn to be "unwell," and he cut it at the end of the first mile, leaving Keen to go on alone, and beat record time if he could. The Surbiton man so far succeeded, that he beat the best professional time for twenty miles by doing the distance in 1h. 4min. 15sec. But this is a long way short of the best amateur time; for Mr. Corbis has made the wonderful record of 1h. 30sec. Of course De Civy will challenge Keen again, and next time, I suppose, the latter will be "unwell." For my part, I am disgusted with both of them, and shall certainly never trouble my head about either of them again, unless they show by their actions that they mean business.

Dr. Carver has been doing some "tall" shooting, as if to prove to the sceptics who doubt his powers that he is not the second-rate rider they make him out to be. He won his match with Mr. Pennell very easily, but then the latter gentleman shoots in spectacles, and on such a day as Saturday last—with wind and rain driving in the face of the shooters, a spectacular competitor was very heavily handicapped. On Monday a still more exciting contest took place at Hendon. The Doctor's (quarry why "Doctor"?) opponent was Mr. William Crawshaw, a well-known Cheltenham sportsman, and they were matched to shoot first at a hundred starlings each for £100 a side, and then at a hundred pigeons for £100 a side. The first match Mr. Crawshaw won by killing 81 starlings to Carver's 70. But in the pigeon match the Englishman, though he made the fine score of 82, was nowhere, for his opponent performed the unprecedented feat, in a public match, of killing 93 out of 100. I don't think the birds were up to mark, however, rather of the "owl" species. I should like now to see a match between Bagnara and Carver; it would be almost as good in its way as a race between Iroquois and Foxhall.

Raby, the young Yorkshireman who beat the Yankee crack Merrill so decisively, is clearly the coming man among professional pedestrians, for, after sweeping the board among amateurs, he has joined the ranks of the pros, and gave the public a taste of his quality on Monday, at Little Bridge, by defeating the well-known Arthur Hancock in grand style. They were matched to walk eight miles, and Hancock had to give up dead beat at the end of 5½ miles. Raby went on alone, and finished the distance in 61min. 40sec.—as fresh, apparently, when he ended as when he began. His style is exceedingly fair, and, indeed, I have not for a long time seen a better exhibition of real genuine heel and toe walking

—very different from the ungainly and ridiculous mode of progression adopted by the majority of so-called walkers among the ranks of the amateurs. It is likely that Raby will be at once matched against H. Thatcher, of Southwick, who calls himself "champion." The meeting between them, if both are fit and well, should result in something extraordinary in the way of time.

There has been another of those big advertising regattas, to which I referred last week, in Australia, yept, the "Walker Whisky Trophy," and Elias C. Laycock has been as lucky as he was over here in winning the chief prize of the Hop Bitters Regatta. His recent opponent, Michael Rush, was also a competitor, but for some unaccountable reason gave up in his second heat before he met Laycock, whom he had beaten so easily in the match between them shortly before. With Rush out of it, Laycock had no difficulty in winning the final heat. It was a race of giants, nearly all the competitors, twelve in number, standing upwards of 6 feet in height, and weighing over 12 stone. A more stalwart, muscular set of men were probably never seen at any regatta in the world—sons of Anak are these "Cornstalks," and no mistake. Another notable fact is that the best of the lot were old ones. Laycock is 37, and Power, who has lately come to the front as a sculler, is 40. Were the latter but 21 years of age there would be some chance of his making a name in the world, for he is said to possess gigantic strength, and to have a very good style, something of the Hanlan fashion. Power, however, could only manage to take third prize—a younger man, Hagan Pearce, of Sydney, eleven years his junior, coming in second. It is thought that Pearce is the coming man in the Australian sculling world, but they seem to take to the water far too late in life out there to have a real chance of showing champion form. For even Pearce is 29 years of age—a time of life at which English athletes begin to rank among the veterans, as a rule.

I see that a suggestion has been thrown out to send a representative English Football team to Australia. The Cornstalks are great at football, and if their football players are of the same calibre as the giants I have been speaking of, they would be no joke to encounter in the roughest of all rough games. I should be afraid of international rivalry resulting in broken limbs, for the Australian, though a good fellow at the bottom, has not yet learnt to take a thrashing in good part. He is a bit like the Yankee in that respect—is apt to grow savage if he finds himself getting the worst of any trial of strength or skill, and would, I am afraid, be vicious if he found the Britisher beating him in a football match. I think, therefore it would be better to postpone that Football invasion of the Antipodes, until the Cornstalk has become inoculated with the English quality of accepting defeat good-humouredly.

The Australian Cricketers I am glad to learn, are disposed to treat Shaw's Eleven better than was at first expected, and have decided to give the visitors a good opportunity of playing two or three grand matches against the pick of the Antipodean cricketers, which will help to make Shaw's speculation a remunerative one. The Their victory over an eighteen of the picked players of Englishmen have done remarkably well in America. The United States was in every way a creditable one, for they had excellent batting, bowling, and fielding opposed to them. The ground was wretched, and it was dangerous to stand up and face fast bowling, and the express of Wright and Charley Newhall in compiling his plucky and patient fifty-nine—the highest score in the match. The Eighteen could do nothing with the bowling of Peate and Shaw, the former taking 20 wickets for 61 runs, and the latter 9 for 56. In the first innings Shaw took 6 wickets for 15 runs, and the visitors won easily by 132 runs.

Talking of cricket, it is pleasant to find that Sussex has found a generous and energetic patron in Lord Sheffield, who has wiped off a deficit of £435 on the balance-sheet for the season of 1881. His lordship acted with similar liberality last year, when the deficit amounted to upwards of £300, and has magnanimously offered to do the same if necessary in 1882. Sussex cricketers should put their shoulders to the wheel in response to such generosity, and hoist the old county back into the proud position which she once held among the cricketing shires of England. The example set by Lord Harris in Kent, and Lord Sheffield in Sussex, will also I hope induce rich sportsmen in other counties to go and do likewise, though I prefer, of course, seeing county cricket self-supporting, for that is the best proof that it is in a sound and healthy condition.

The Paris correspondent of the Field thinks that M. Lein the amateur aquatic champion of France has by his easy victory over our representative, Mr. Groves, proved himself to be one of the best amateur swimmers in the world, and opines that it will take the best sculler we have in England all his time to lower the colours of this athletic Gaul. M. Lein must have wonderfully improved since he came over here to compete a year or two ago, we should hardly have ranked him as fourth-rate then. But it may be that we are destined to be robbed even of our amateur aquatic laurels by this tremendous Frenchman. The cup of our humiliation is perhaps not full yet. And yet a time will come when—no matter!

Anything more cowardly and dastardly than the outrage perpetrated upon the man Carless, who has been attempting to walk 2,500 miles in 1,000 hours at the ground adjoining the Abbey Arms, Barking-road, it would be difficult to conceive. Carless had performed more than half of his tremendous task, and looked uncommonly like succeeding altogether when some miscreant tied a rope across the pathway about a foot from the ground, and in the darkness of Sunday night Carless tripped over this obstacle, and fell so heavily to the ground that he was incapacitated from proceeding further with his walk. Previously, bricks, glass bottles, iron wheels, and the like, had been placed maliciously on the track, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent mischief; but the scoundrel who set the trap on Sunday night was unfortunately too successful. Had it been on the other side of St. George's Channel one could have understood it, and traced the act to the influence of the Land League; but here in England, the time-honoured home and nursery of fair play! What are we coming to? CLYM O' THE CLEUGHLIN.

Newmarket Houghton Meeting. PRINCIPAL RACES.

MONDAY.
THE CHATELAIN STAKES—Bred (Jordon), 1; Solie (Fordham), 2; St. Marguerite (Wood), 3.
TUESDAY.
THE CAMBODIEN STAKES—Foxhall (Watts), 1; Lucy Glitters (Martin), 2; Alan (Fordham), 3.
WEDNESDAY.
THE DEWENTHAM STAKES—Dutch Oven (Archer), 1; Marden (Goster), 2; Bonaparte (Snowden), 3.
FRIDAY.
OLD NURSERY STAKES—Primrose II. (F. Morris), 1; Medusa, 2; Houghton Handicap—Griffin (E. Martin), 1; Atalanta, 2; Mowbray and Kewbury, dead heat.
SATURDAY.
SPRING PLATE—Brotherhood (F. Archer), 1; Cradle, 2; Sir Marmaduke, 3.
Houghton Stakes—Coburn (Archer), 1; Walsley, 2; Morjnos, 3.
THE JOCKEY CLUB CUP—Cicero Roy (W. Macdonald), 1; Peter, 2; Euter, 3.
Houghton Foul Stakes—St. Marguerite (C. Wood), 1; Paragon, 2; Herwick, 3.
Maiden, 2000. Bred (Jordon) (St. John Astley's Brevell (C. Wood), 1; Mr. Alexander's Brevell (F. Archer), 2.

DATES OF PRINCIPAL RACES IN 1881.

LIVERPOOL ATTER CUP (1 mile) Thursday, November 10.
LANCASHIRE HANDICAP (1 mile) Friday, November 11.
DERBY CUP (1 mile) Saturday, November 12.
GREAT NURSERY HANDICAP (1 mile) Sunday, November 13.
Houghton Foul Stakes (1 mile) Monday, November 14.
LANCASHIRE CUP (1 mile) Tuesday, November 15.
MANCHESTER CUP (1 mile) Wednesday, November 16.

SMALL-POX AND FEVER IN LONDON.—At the Hectney Board of Guardians on Wednesday, Mr. Andrew West, Secretary, reported the present number of cases of small-pox in the various hospitals under their management to be 431 against 423 a fortnight ago—viz.: At the Atlas Hospital Ship, 120; at the Homerton Hospital, 120; at St. George's, 120; at the St. Mark's, 120; at the St. Andrew's, 120; at the St. John's, 120; at the St. Peter's, 120; at the St. Paul's, 120; at the St. Mary's, 120; at the St. Elizabeth's, 120; at the St. Anne's, 120; at the St. Agnes's, 120; at the St. Margaret's, 120; at the St. George's, 120; at the St. Michael's, 120; at the St. Thomas's, 120; at the St. James's, 120; at the St. Martin's, 120; at the St. Andrew's, 120; at the St. John's, 120; at the St. Peter's, 120; at the St. Paul's, 120; at the St. Mary's, 120; at the St. Elizabeth's, 120; at the St. Anne's, 120; at the St. Agnes's, 120; at the St. Margaret's, 120; at the St. George's, 120; at the St. Michael's, 120; 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